Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,730—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th Sept.
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th ,,
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	23rd ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,378	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

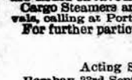
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 22, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	4,000,	12th Oct. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750 ; six months, Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)
Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S. S. "BORMIDA," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 7th October, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14 Sep., 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 28th September, calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, save.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WHISKIES

ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM THE BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, unequalled in age and quality	24 0	27 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky	32 8	36 8
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky	26 0	29 0
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH"	26 0	29 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons, Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

A FINE SELECTION OF
WATCHES
SILVER AND GOLD
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
BY JOHN JONES.

BOMBAY AGENT :—
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CLEARANCE SALE.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINDSOR AND NEWTON'S COLOURS.
MOIST COLOURS at Half Cost.
CAKE COLOURS do.
BRUSHES do.
OIL COLOURS do.
Sketching Blocks slightly soiled, any size, 4 annas each.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
T. SQUARES at Half Cost.
DIVIDERS do.
DRAWING SETS do.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPLIANCES.
CAMERAS at Half Cost.
LENSES do.
SHUTTERS do.
MOUNTS, etc. do.,

LAST FEW DAYS. CASH ONLY. LAST FEW DAYS.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE IMPORTANCE

of securing the utmost PURITY of the Water used in manufacturing

ÆRATED TABLE WATERS

cannot be over-estimated, and this detail receives the STRICTEST ATTENTION IN KEMP'S FACTORY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS

are prepared with the finest materials, and are second to none.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY, PACKED FREE FOR TRANSPORT.

KEMP & CO., LD. { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED !

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING

DEVERNEY'S

BRANDY

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PATENT BALL-POINTED PENS.

THEY are constructed on a scientific basis. A rolling ball has of all bodies, the greatest momentum with the least resistance. Applied to pen points the outcome is very pleasant. There is no scratching or spurting—the pen gliding over the paper like a lead pencil. There are twelve varieties of ball-pointed Pens, which experience proves will suit all hands. The following are the more popular :—

For book-keeping, 506, 516 E. F.	Price,
For general correspondence, 516, F. 521.	As. 12
For finent writing, 526 M., 357 M.	Per Box.

If uncertain—buy an assorted box, and choose a pen to suit your hand.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BALL-POINTED PENS.

This patent is without doubt the most important improvement in steel pens since they were first introduced. None of the turned-up, turned-down, oblique or other anomalous points applied to pens have been or can be patented, as they are simply abortions of manufacture, which are soon discarded after trial.

Ball-pointed pens are suitable for writing in every position, glide over any paper, never scratch, never spurt. Being made of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, ball-pointed pens are much more durable, and therefore more economical than any others.

Assorted sample box, containing 24 pens all the varieties, silver, grey and gilt, price As. 12.

IN BOXES OF THIRTY NIBS.

	Per Box. Rs. a.
503 F. Treasury.—Thoroughly reliable book-keeping pen, for ledger or fine writing	0 12
506 F. Falcon.—Suitable for all classes of commercial work	0 12
509 F. Slip.—Refine ledger pen—suitable also for pocket penholders	0 12
510 E. F. Rialto—Aluminium nib, for ledger or writing	0 12
516 F. Lytton.—Aluminium nib, for book-keeping or general correspondence	0 12
516 E. F. Scribe.—Extra fine point, suitable for ledger or fine writing	0 12
516 F. Bank.—Same pen as above, but with medium fine point. Highly recommended for book-keeping	0 12
521 F. Ledger.—Broadshouldered, flexible business pen.	0 12
526 M. Eagle.—Strong and firm, with medium point. For bold or rapid writing unequalled	0 12
226 F. Extra Eagle.—Same as above, but fine point, for book-keeping and general correspondence	0 12
532 F. Swan.—A fluent writer, for ladies and professional correspondence	0 12
537 M Jay.—For ladies and professional correspondence. Invaluable for antique and other fashionable writing papers	0 12
537 B. Broad Jay.—Same pen as above, but with extra broad point	0 12
545 M. Stub.—Admirers of this shaped pen should try a ball-pointed stub, and they will never use any other	0 12
546 M. James Watt.—A steel quill	0 12

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY (GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, 65-67, New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 25th September, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ended on 30th June, 1899.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election ; and
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix to their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THAKERSEY NARANJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th September, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 519 OF 1893.

APPLICATION No. 195—1899.

BAI NAWAZBAI, wife of CURSETJEE ARDESHER PATEL of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Koliwada, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs,

CAWASJEE RUSTAMJEE DAROOKHANAWALLA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Nawab's Tank, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in Pursuance of Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 18th day of September, 1899, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 173 3-0 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon, situate at and on the South side of Moojawar Pakhady 4th Row, otherwise known as Nawab Tank Road, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Nasserwanjee Jamsetjee Dastoor, on or towards the West, by the land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the property of the late Nowrojee Ratanjee Cooper, and on or towards the North by the aforesaid Road, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Dewchand Parpia, under old No. A 380-391, New Nos. 11649, 11655, Old Survey Nos. 449, 450, New Survey No. 3368, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward Nos. 68, 71, to 72, and Street Nos. 1311, 15, 17, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land admeasuring 196 5-6 square yards or thereabouts, situate at and on the South side of the said Moojawar Pakhady 4th Row, in the registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. A 380, 391, New Nos. 11649, 11655 and Survey Nos. 449, 450, and, New Survey No. 3368, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward Nos. 68,71-72, and Street No. (13) (1615-17) and which said premises are bounded on or towards the North by the said Road, on or towards the South by the property of the said Nawrojee Ratanjee Cooper, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the West by the property of the said Nowrojee Rattanjee Cooper.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 22nd day of October, 1899, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1899.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & McDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CUTLERY, STATIONERY, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Ally Mahomed Abdul Rahim Capadwanji Hora, trading in the name of Abdul Kadar Abdul Kayoom, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th September, 1899, at 2 p.m., at the insolvents' shop, Mandvie Bander Road, leading to Jakaria Musjid, consisting of a lot of notepapers, envelopes, foolscaps, memo books, pencils, slates, knives, scissors, locks, chains, spectacles, hair curlers, combs, sewing thread, magnifying glasses, belts, tapes, brown leather polish, tooth brushes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th September, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.—Our Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" DINNER SET for 6 Persons with Gilt Lines, Original price, Rs. 22-8, now offered at Rs. 19-8. —SIROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colours, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc, etc, from Re. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

RECEIVED Gold Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RAGLAN CYCLES have a first rate reputation for all round excellence. We are now in receipt of the latest models, Rs. 250.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

LOST.—From Shiggam, in Fort, a small MOROCCO PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM. Please return to J. C. KIDDLE, Gymkhana Chambers.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, "ALTAMONT LODGE," a most excellent and well furnished Bungalow, always occupied by Europeans. Formerly known as Aramita Lodge. Apply GRANVILLE HOTEL.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good hand writing, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyalum, Hindustani and Marathi, Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkeopain Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-4-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-5-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis. guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr, S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to Inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cavel Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands.
One mahogany square piano, by Herbert & Co.
One 18-carat gold watch, almost new, by Messrs. E. Dent and Co., Royal Exchange, London.
One gold chronograph with minute recorder.
One splendid English bath tub, with hot and cold water-taps, copper lined inside and electro-plated, steel lined outside, on cast iron frame.
2 cases horse brushes.
On account of the concerned—
4 bags Stannate of Potash, about 10 cwts.
By order of Chhuganlal Veerchund, and on account and at the risk of Ramchunder Baboorow—
2 pairs pearl bangles.
By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. K. P. Kapadia—
1 brilliant earring, 1 brilliant and emerald earring, and 1 emerald ear drop.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Alimahomed Jafferbhoy Tharia Topun.
1 brilliant ring, about 5 rutties.

AT 2 P.M.

A few gent's and lady's pneumatic bicycles.
2 gent's Rambler pneumatic bicycles.
1 gent's Court Royal and 1 gent's Naumann bicycles.
1 second-hand strong-built victoria.
1 serviceable double-seated trougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand landau.
1 light dog-cart, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KHATERALI LANE, NOW KNOWN AS CHAMPAWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions of the mortgagee, Bez Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahiman, sell the property, (sale of which was stopped on the 29th day of July 1899, by an order of the High Court) described below by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 4 p.m., on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Vithaldas Ramdas, the heirs of the late Tricumdass Ramdass and Radhabai, widow of Narandass Ramdass, Such sale will be made in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th June, 1898.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs, Little and Co., at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Khaterali Lane, now known as Champawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 507 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 1181, old Survey No. 88, and new Survey No. 1558, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 1591-92, 1593-94, Street Nos, 123, 123, 1-2-3, and bounded as following :—On the north, by the property of Jiva Vishram, on the south, by the property of Munjee Mooljee and Washudev Jagannath, on the west, by the property formerly of Ramjee Lakhmidass and Khetseydas Warnandrai, but now of Narotum Khimjee and Damodher Soondersdass, and on the east, by the road or lane formerly called Khaterwadi Lane, but now called or known as Champawadi Lane.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, near Messrs. Kemp & Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, platedware by Mappin and others, glassware and crockery, grand cottage piano by Rose, large size oleographs, rich table ornaments, lamps, carpets, kerosine oil stove, etc., the property of F. S. Dove, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, close to the Chartered Bank, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood household furniture, also English-made mahogany and walnut wood furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Bois, Paris, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, English and Persian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, etc., the property of T. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RAGOONATH DADAJI STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Jaijee, widow of Hirjibhoy Nowrojee Bhathena, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground registered by the Collector of Bombay, under old No. 445, new No. 5488, old Survey No. 493, and new survey No. 9165, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 2334, and Street No. 19, situate on the east side of Raghoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by a sweeper's passage and the house of Dorabjee Cooverjee Lakdawalla, on the west, by the said Ragoonath Dadajee Street, on the north, by the house of Nowrojee Muncherjee Mulla, and on the south, by the house of Dadabhoy and Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th September, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 5 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gordhuodas Ghanshamdas and Dulabhdas Balmookandas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1895, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady, at Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,536 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east, by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west, by the 2nd Khutterally Lane, on the south, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba, and on the north, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and Janardhan Runchord, and which hereditaments are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 140, new No. 1273, old Survey Nos. 458, 459, 461, 462, and new Survey Nos. 7510 to 7523.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, Solicitors, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ERSKINE ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell on the premises by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar and Sooleman Hajee Soomar, the mortgagors. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece of land admeasuring 1,001 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos, 258, 2616 and 259, new No. F. 56301, Survey Nos. 1508, 1509, and new Survey No. 4615, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 1 and 2, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Erskine Road, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north, partly by the property of Chand Attary, partly by a sweeper's passage, and partly by the tomb known as Madar Chilla, on or towards the east, by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south, by the said Erskine Road, and on or towards the west, partly by a sweeper's passage, a moiety of which belongs to and forms part of this premises, and partly by the property lately of Ebrahim Adamalli, and now of Sarang Hoosein Abba, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Sooleman Hajee Soomar and Abdul Latif Hajee Soomar as trustees, and are now in the occupation of the said Abu Bucker Hajee Soomar and his tenants.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute and close to the Post Office, Parel, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house-hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one iron safe on stand with Chubb's lock, one English cooking stove, one baba's folding go-cart, &c., &c., the property of D. GRIEVES, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, 25th September, 1899.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th, and THURSDAY, the 12th October, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made to order by Wimbridge, Roberts, Mackenzie, and others, also English-made mahogany furniture, over mantle with mirror, very rich crockery and glassware, a set of very handsome brass-mounted Benares made dessert service for 24 persons, a first-rate rosewood grand piano by Schiedmayer, Stutigart, in excellent order, one mahogany full size slate Billiard table by John Roberts and Co., complete, very old China and Japanese flower vases and wall plates, rich Persian, Benares, and Jeypore carpets and rugs, very handsome large and small size marble clocks, striking half-hour and hour, model of Pantheon at Rome, rich Majolica, Satsuma, and Benares works, inlaid flower pots, rich Majolica ware, brass, iron and black-wood ware, spring bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, engravings (Artist-proof) and paintings, one sewing machine by Willcox and Gibbs, one large English cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood, two English-built light victorias, one on C-spring by Fuller Salisbury, with rubber tyres, and the other by Burlington Carriage Co., sets of silver mounted single harness by Dunnett, one powerful bay waler, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. BRANDON, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th September, 1899.

RECEIVED the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 55.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indispatable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
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Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.		Per lb.	Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	"	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	"	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	"	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS.

33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

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SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,
LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANF

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1899, at the rate of Eight per Cent per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1899.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MR. F. C. ALLEN has been APPOINTED to act as SUPERINTENDENT of this Company's business during my absence from Bombay.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR. Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed Debentures repayable in SIXTY years.

REVISED NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, hereby invite TENDERS FOR A LOAN of Rs. FIFTY LAKHS, bearing interest at FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a Sinking Fund to be invested (as required by Sections 55 and 56) half-yearly in public securities.

The interest and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge on the property and revenues of the Board which include, in addition to the properties for the purchase of which the loan is chiefly required, the rents of certain vacant lands in the City of Bombay, valued in the Schedules of the said Act at Rs. 91,01,551 and an annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City (exclusive of buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes), which contribution is estimated for 1899-1900 at Rs. 4,75,000, besides other receipts received to the Board by the provisions of the Act which will be developed by the operations to be undertaken.

The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenue of the Board prior to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation on and from 1st April, 1909 in respect of the debt on account of the lands vesting in the Board. (Section 54.)

The payment of interest on these debentures and the setting re-aside and investment of the sinking fund required for their payment are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute (assented to by the Governor-General of India) whereby it is directed that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to set aside and invest any sum required to form the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General, shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 59.)

The Board reserves to itself the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in sixty years, from 1st November, 1899, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1899, interest to accrue from date of actual payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up on the 31st October.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., (Gun fire), on MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees_____
of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees_____

Annas _____for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees _____

and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1899.

I require the amount in _____ Debentures of Rupees_____each.

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF SNOWFLAKE OIL.

IT having been brought to our notice that FRAUDS have been committed by some dealer in SELLING OIL in SNOWFLAKE TINS and in cases of inferior grade to the Oil originally imported in them, and wishing to put a stop to such fraudulent practices, we would consider it a favor if consumers who have reason to believe that the Snowflake Oil they are buying is not up in quality to the former high standard of this justly popular brand, will SEND SAMPLES of the OIL to us to be TESTED (free of charge to the sender). It will also be necessary that we shall be furnished with the Name and Address of the Merchant from whom the Oil was purchased.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK:
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,
or
32, Dalhousie Sq., South, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of a set of RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS at Byculla for Mr. J. N. Tata.

The Tenders are to be addressed to J. N. Tata, Esq., Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, and to be delivered on or before 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1899.

Plans, Specification, and conditions of Contract, and all particulars can be seen at the office of Mr. W. A. Chambers. Mr. Tata does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. A. CHAMBERS,
Architect and Surveyor.

No. 5, Hornby Road, Bombay, 14th September, 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s, per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional;) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,235
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,217½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100	8 p.c.	95 1-2
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	68	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	Full		
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	Total 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	200
Bombay United	90	1,00.	1,000	Nil	380
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India..	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,855
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	392 1-2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	460xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	6.0
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	350 1-2
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	5.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	340
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	50	580
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	4.0
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,175
Imperial Manufacturing Co.	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	550
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	485xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	155
Jeewraj Bapoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	485
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	750xd
Khanguan Manfg. Co...	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	105	dvdRs.5	165xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,750
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,820
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Amraoti	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	65
Mazagon					
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,575
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	165
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	47 1-2
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	750
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,50.	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,800xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	160
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	645
Sassoon and Allianca	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	230
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1 200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	315
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	482½xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,48
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	155
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	22	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	82 1-2
Breuls Calicoprore Press Co., Ld	50	20	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., L	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fond Manfg	150	8,300	500	25+80	6.0
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	335
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	180
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	505xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	405
Munmar M	000	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	162 1-2
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	570	30	355
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	385
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	2,000xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	340
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	75
Volkart	...	000	...	s 75	1,085

THERE was a rumour in London on Saturday that a case of death from the plague had been notified to the Port Sanitary Authority in London. On inquiry it was ascertained that no such case had occurred in or near London, Word had come to hand about the suspicious death of a man who was on his way to London from Oporto. He was supposed to have died from the bubonic plague. The ship on which he was travelling will be carefully inspected on arrival at Southampton. In the meantime the most rigorous precautions are being taken in London. The Port Sanitary Authority, with Dr. Collingridge at the head, stops every vessel coming up the Thames at Gravesend. A close and careful investigation is made, and particular care is exercised with regard to vessel from Portugal. Huppily no case of plague has shown itself in the Thames so far.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 3-1m., 2-43a. Low water, 8-49m., 8-34a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

Rovers Association Football Tournament commences.

Gymkhana Golf competition.

Mission at the Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar; Sermon: Degradation of Man.

THE FATHER OF THE POONA MURDERERS.—Haribava Chapekar, the hymn-reciter at the Ramwady Hindu temple in Bombay, and the father of Damoder, Balkrishna, and Wasudeo, who were concerned in the Poona murders on Jubilee night, died here on Friday last, at the age of 52 years. After the execution of his three sons, the deceased, resigning himself to fate, continued to perform his sacerdotal duties in the temple to which he was attached.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Framji Bhicaji charged Adamji Tyebji, a Borah, against whom there were several convictions, with stealing four silver anklets and a pair of gold ear-rings of the value of Rs. 17 from the person of a Mahomedan girl. The evidence showed that on the 20th instant, while the girl was playing on the road opposite to her parent's house, the accused came up, gave her some sweetmeats and removed the ornaments. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' hard labour.

IMMERSION OF GUNPATEES.—On Monday afternoon about 3,000 Gunpatees, large and small, and 75 Sarvajanik Gunpatees were immersed in the Back Bay. Most of them passed through the Girgaum Back Road over the French Bridge and through the road adjoining the Wilson College to the Chowpaty Queen's Road. More than a lakh of sightseers thronged the road. Messrs. Kennedy and gell with a large number of police were present and their efficient management prevented any hitch and all passed quietly. The new feature in this festival was the delivery of lectures on useful subjects by Mr. Bodas and other High Court pleaders. The chairmen were Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, Dr. Desmukh, Mr. D. A. Khare and others. Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale took the opportunity to inculcate the duties of the rulers and the ruled. As an instance of H. E. the Governor's deep interest in the welfare of his subjects, Rao Bahadur alluded to His Excellency's frequent visits to Bombay to encourage inocula ion.

DROWNED IN A HOT WATER TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Lalbaugh, Parel, regarding the death of Abdool Rahiman Hoosainkhan, a Mahomedan orphan, aged ten years. The deceased was supported by his uncle Bapookhan Sunjookhan and resided with him in a chawl, which overlooks the hot water tank belonging to Sir Dinshaw Petit Mills. At 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon the boy was found missing from home and on a search being made for him, his clothes were found lying on a stand at the side of the hot water tank. The police constable and Inspector Brewin proceeded to the spot and dragged the tank for an hour but without success. About half past 9 o'clock the same night while the uncle was still at the tank watching, the body of the lad rose to the surface. The body was decomposed, and the skin was peeling off. It was stated that deceased was in the habit of going to the tank to wash his clothes. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Saunderson charged Bhau Luxmon, an old offender, with having in his possession an implement of housebreaking. Ganoo Mahadu, a police sepoy, deposed that on the morning of the 20th instant, while he was passing along the Esplanade Road, he saw the accused coming from the opposite direction. On seeing the sepoy, the accused turned away and sat on the parapet wall of a well near the Police chowkey close to the Queen's Statue. The sepoy went up to him and asked him what had brought him there. He said he was in search of work. The sepoy then searched his clothes and a chisel was found concealed in his *pyron*. The accused explained that he was a carpenter and had purchased the instrument only the day previous. The jail record showed that he was an old offender, and had been liberated from jail on the 25th August after serving a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused having failed to give satisfactory explanation as to his possession of the chisel, he was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SAWYER.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Jijaba Tookaram, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was a sawyer and worked in a timber yard at Churney Road. On Thursday evening, about five o'clock, deceased and his brother were placing a log of timber, on a rest, while three or four other sawyers were engaged in raising up a piece of timber about eight feet long and placing it on another rest close by. Suddenly the piece of timber, which was being raised by the latter people, slipped out of their hands and fell one end striking the deceased on the left leg. The deceased was conveyed by his brother to a Parsee bone-setter in the Fort, who bandaged the injured leg. The same night high fever set in, the leg became swollen, and the next day the man became delirious. In the afternoon he was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where on examination he was found to have sustained a simple fracture of the left leg and that gangrene had set in. He was detained under treatment, but his condition grew worse and he died at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mahomed Shaikh Mahomed, a serang on board the s.s. Clydesdale, was charged at the instance of Sheik Osman, a tindal, and eight Mahomedan firemen on board the same steamer, with extortion under section 384 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the parties lately returned from a voyage on the steamship Clydesdale in which they were at present employed. When the steamer reached London they were paid their wages. The accused at that time recovered from them individually Rs 7, 6, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 and 4. On their arrival in Bombay the complainants reported the matter to the Shipping Master and applied that the sum of Rs. 42, which the accused had obtained from them might be paid to them out of the wages due to the accused. But they were referred to the Court. Mr. Sealy contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case, as the offence was alleged to have been committed in London. The Magistrate remarked that he would have to apply to Government for sanction to try the case. He asked the complainants if they were willing to stay in Bombay until necessary sanction was granted by the Government. The complainants stated that under the circumstances they would withdraw the charge. The accused was discharged.

DEFAULT IN PAYMENT OF VARKOOND PURCHASE-MONEY.—According to the conditions of sale settled by the District Court, of Damaun, in pursuance of the Portuguese Civil Code, the purchase-money of Varkoond sold on the 18th instant was prompt only payable on the fourth day, *viz*: Thursday, 21st inst. but nobody appeared to pay the amount or to ask for an extention of the time. The purchase of Varkoond last Monday, is considered here a mischievous joke perpetrated on the judicial tribunal of Damaun, advantage being taken of the peculiar procedure of the Court! The practice in British Courts in respect of a public sale of any property, is to receive from the purchaser 25 per cent. of the purchase-money and this is rarely happens that there is default in payment of the balance of the purchase-money, and if there should be default, the property is re-sold on account of the first purchaser and the deficit and all costs incurred are deducted from the deposit money, neither the Court nor the parties becoming loser in any way. In Portuguese Courts, however, no deposit is demanded and the only penalty the purchaser incurs if he makes default in payment of the purchase-money, is that on the fifth day of the sale a warrant is issued for his arrest and he is committed to jail. But a foreigner, who is not a Portuguese subject can defy execution of any process against him as long as he does not venture within the Portuguese territory.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th September, 1899.

1. The following member having joined the Reserve Company has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 13th inst. No. 857 Gr. S. Moray.

2. The following member having failed to make himself efficient has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 23th inst. Gr. R. B. Porter.

3. Detail—

Orderly Sergt for the week:—

No. 1 Company—Sergt W Harvey.

No. 2 Company—Sergt W F Zurhorst.

4. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—Tuesday at 6-15 a.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend. The second drill for No. 1 Company will be notified hereafter.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—Tuesday and Thursday at 8-15 p.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

THE GUJERAT COTTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SHET MANSUKHBHAI BHAGUBHAI AND ANOTHER VS. GOKALDAS RANCHOR.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, in miscellaneous application No. 151 of 1898, Mr. Rivett-Carnac instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for Shet Mansukhbhai and another, official liquidators of the Gujerat Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in liquidation, original applicants and appellants; and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Co., represented Gokaldas, one of the contributories of the Company, original opponent and respondent.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving the decision of the Court, said: It has been conceded in the argument before us that the respondent must be treated as having signed the memorandum of association, not only in respect of the number of shares standing opposite to his name, but also in respect of those standing opposite to the names of Jivkore and Parvati and the only question argued before us has been whether the resolution of the 15th February 1896 can be regarded as an acceptance of a surrender of those shares. This has been treated as a special resolution but that it clearly is not inasmuch as a greater interval than the law permits elapsed between the two meetings. But treating it as a general resolution of the company, it does not appear to us that we would be justified in spelling out of it and attributing to it the effect for which the respondent argues. The result is that in our opinion the respondent has not been freed from the obligation imposed on him as a signatory of the memorandum: he has therefore been rightly placed on the list of contributories and the order of the Joint Judge should be reversed with costs. Appellants to have the costs taxed as on Original Side.

A DECISION REVERSED.

AUDHUT RAMCHANDRA VS. ANANDRAO KASI, DECEASED.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. Chunilal Manekial, Joint first class Subordinate Judge at Satara, in appeal No. 135 of 1897. Mr. M. R. Bodas appeared for Audhut, original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. B.A. Bhagvat represented Anandrao by his sons and heirs, original defendants and respondents.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving the court's judgment, said: The determination of this appeal turns on the construction to be placed on the partition deed of 1821 A.D. In the first place, it is apparent from the terms of the document that the parties intended to effect a complete partition. In the next place, it is clear that the full profits of the immoveable property were taken to be Rs. 250 1-4 and that of these Rs. 187 1-2 were allotted to plaintiff's branch and 62 3-4 to defendants. The question is whether these figures represented fixed sums of money payable to the respective parties or whether they indicated the ratio in which the properties under partition were to be distributed and shared. We feel no doubt that the latter is the true view, and that while the aggregate of the property was, exclusive of the extra allowances amounting to Rs. 100, to be divided half and half, the several items were to be divided in the ratios stated in the partition document. This with the result that in the inam village of Kotavade (with which alone we are now concerned) the plaintiff is entitled to a six anna share. It has been urged before us that the allocation of Rs. 100 to the senior branch in the mode described in the instrument of partition militates against that view and points to the conclusion that the figures are used to indicate sums actually payable and not proportionate shares. The argument appears to us to be of little weight if it not unfrequently happens that an increased share is allotted for seniority or services, and there is absolutely no reason why that should not have been the intention in this case. It is only by placing on the document the construction which we have adopted that a complete partition is effected, and it is in accordance with it that the revenues have been divided in the past. We are further fortified in our opinion by the letter exhibit 171, which was excluded by the Lower Appellate Court through an obvious misapprehension and mistake as to the evidence relating to it. For these reasons, we must reverse the decision of the Subordinate Judge, A. P., and restore that of the first Court with costs on defendants throughout.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the company's mill premises, near Ephinstone Bridge, Mandvavie, Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Cama, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Your directors beg to lay before you the nineteenth annual report of the operations of the Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1899. The Directors regret to have to observe that owing to the continuance of the low price of yarns and short production, the result of paucity of hands, the operations have resulted in a net loss of Rs. 55,400-10-4 for the year, after taking credit for Rs. 25,899-14-10, being the amount of the entire commission generously given up by the agents. The total amount now standing to the debit of profit and loss accounts for the last two years is Rs. 1,15,734-10-3. The mill-buildings and machinery, together with the stock of cotton, yarn and stores, have been insured for Rs. 7,23,000. The directors have to inform you of the resignation of the Honourable Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, chairman of the board, which they have accepted with very great regret, valuable as his advice and experience were, on all matters affecting the interests of the Company. Two of your directors retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. Our will have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

The above report was adopted, Messrs. Narottam Morarji Goculdas and Nowroji Pestonji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. Messrs. Harjivandas Soondardas and Sakalchund Mohunlal were re-appointed auditors and their remunerations fixed at Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Agents for the remission of their entire commission. The customary compliment to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

THE ORIENTAL MILLS COMPANY.

A MEETING of shareholders of the mills was held on Saturday, at the Chubb's Lock Mart premises, under the presidency of Mr. Framjee Jamshedjee Kathoke, to consider what steps should be taken against the agents of the mills, to enforce a refund by them of certain sums of money, to which the shareholders were deemed to be equitably entitled. The meeting was called in consequence of the agents having made a pressing demand for rupees sixteen lakhs which they claimed to be due to them by the company, and the resolution passed by the Board of Directors to place the company in liquidation, since it was unable to pay its debts. Mr. Ratiram Doorgaram, the Secretary to a deputation and committee of the shareholders, read a report of proceedings taken by them since the 2nd July last, including letters from the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyaojee, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, and Mr. Ambalal Sakerlal, Chief Justice of the Baroda Court, shareholders of the company, who had expressed their sympathy with the action of the general body of shareholders. A sum of Rs. 835 had been subscribed to the fund for litigation against the agents. Messrs. Merwanjee Alpiewalla, solicitor, the chairman, Mr. Cooverjee Mehta, and Mr. Ratiram addressed the meeting. It was explained that the report about Mr. Cooverjee Mehta having been bought over by the agents was unfounded, even though it might possibly be true that Mr. Mehta might compromise the private proceedings he intended to take against Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Patit for defaming his personal character. It was also stated to be the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, that the shareholders had every chance of success in their action against the agents. The total debts of the mills amounted to twenty-nine lakhs, which by the institution of a suit could be reduced by five lakhs. Only on the condition of some of the shareholders coming forward to guarantee the payment of the remaining twenty-four lakhs, could the mills be saved from going into liquidation. After some discussion, thanks were voted to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, solicitors, for their exertions on behalf of the unfortunate shareholders. It was suggested that the shareholders should do their best to contribute to the fund for litigation; and that the names of three shareholders should be submitted to the solicitors, as the plaintiffs in the intended proceedings in the High Court.

THE Portuguese Government has received a telegram from Lourenco Marques, stating that according to information communicated by Colonel Sharp, the British Commissioner of Nyassaland, who is accompanying a British force operating against the Chief Mataka, the Portuguese troops, after prolonged fighting, had defeated and annihilated the Chief Kuamba, Mataka's most powerful ally. The Portuguese troops had occupied Napulo.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI.

A LARGE company of Parsi ladies and gentlemen met at Framji Cowasji Institute, on Saturday afternoon, to witness the ceremony of unveiling an artistic portrait of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, subscribed for by his numerous friends and admirers. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., in unveiling the portr

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Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Sacharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER, 23.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday of Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols declined 1-8 per cent yesterday, to 104 1-2. French Rentes remained at 100 3-4, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·27 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent lower, at £64 3-8. Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 26 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 58 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·85 1-4 dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £200,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay; £34,000 in Silver to Hongkong, and £20,000 to Shanghai.

Consols recovered 1-16 per cent to-day, to 104 9-16. Paris Exchange on London continued at 25·27 1-2 fcs. French Rentes at 100 3-4, Indian Sterling Loan at 112 1-2, and Rupee Securities at £64 3-8. Bar Silver advanced 1-8d., to 27 1-16d. per oz.; and was unchanged in New York at 58 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 40 1-8s. per 416lbs., September-October shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 39s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a firm market; Brown Rapeseed at 37s. same shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm. To-day, for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 40 1-2s. September-October shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; for Linseed, 45 1-4s., same shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals firm. Spot, Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. higher; and American Arrivals advanced 1-32 to 3-64d. per lb., extreme quotations being 3 19-32d. for September, and 3 33-64d. for January-February delivery. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton further advanced 1-16d. in Liverpool to-day; while American Arrivals declined 1-32 to 3-64d., to 3 9-16d., for September delivery, and 3 31-64d. for January-February. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 4,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was quiet. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 55,000 bales, being 2,000 bales less than in the week preceding; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales greater, at 52,000 lables. The week's Imports fell off by 6,000 bales, being 14,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 43,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 762,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday, at 6 5-8 cents. per lb.; December Futures remained at 6·37 cents, and March at 6·50 cents. The receipts at the U.S. Ports were 33,000 bales.

For Ready Mid'-Uplands the quotation to-day was still 6·58 cents, in New York; Futures advanced 5 points, to 6·42 and 6·55 cents for December and March, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 36,000 bales.

Locally, the Cotton Market has to-day been steady in tone, with a small business passing. Exporters bought 550 bales, and the mills 1,755 bales. Forward quotations were given at Rs. 197 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 154 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 168 for "Good" Bhowanugger, for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	707	bales.
Wheat	5,223	cwts.
Linseed	547	"
Rapeseed	4,559	"
Gingellyseed	792	"
Castorseed	3,005	"
Rice	14,003	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and without change.

EXCHANGE opened quieter in tone to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were reported; there was a limited enquiry for Bank Paper; and the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Francs	171 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are weak at 95 7-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 95 11-16 for Account, and 91 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet, Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 10 lower; and Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,235 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th September, as compared with the statement of 12th September, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	September 12. Rs.	A.	P.	September 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	3,00,00,000	0	0	3,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,72,26,332	8	2	1,49,50,855	2	0
Other Deposits, &c.	5,21,87,726	2	0	5,37,05,084	13	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,18,113	6	11	2,61,983	14	10
Sundries	23,25,679	15	2	23,44,816	2	6
	10,14,58,352	0	3	10,07,65,756	0	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	59,58,687	0	0	57,21,193	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	81,16,713	0	0	85,45,893	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,93,32,160	14	9	2,21,93,031	5	7
Accounts of Credit do.	1,93,40,734	13	10	1,93,75,125	11	0
Bills discounted, &c.	1,66,98,586	13	11	1,58,37,882	6	1
Balances with other Banks.	5,04,650	5	5	5,23,919	1	11
Bullion	5,243	11	7	5,199	7	7
Dead Stock	13,17,035	8	7	13,15,768	2	1
Stamps	8,408	10	2	8,629	7	8
Sundries	16,23,032	8	8	15,89,813	5	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,01,36,126	2	11	85,65,010	9	0
Do. at Branches	1,84,57,000	6	5	1,61,81,274	8	7
Rs.	10,14,58,352	0	3	10,07,65,756	0	11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	3,32,517	Inc.
Do. at Branches	25,09,484	Dec.
Other Deposits	15,17,358	Inc.
Post Bills	45,876	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,92,691	Inc.
Loans	25,60,871	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	6,34,392	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	7,60,651	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	13,30,116	Dec.
Do at Branches	22,74,726	Dec.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 20th September, 1899:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 16th Sept., 1899	7,387,000
3 Balance to be remitted from 17th Sept., 1899, to 31st March, 1900	9,613,000

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur, 2 33-32.
The Manchester Market has been Firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 104 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes 100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 3-8
Bar Silver 26 15-16
The sum of about £325,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Co's. Steamer Borneo arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 22.

The Anchor Line Steamer Australia left her yesterday evening.

SUEZ SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umballa left here this evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. CO's Steamer Umballa left here this morning.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—September 3, Hyde pk, the wife of R W C Blair, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.
BEVILLE—September 3, Brampton Manor, Hunts, the wife of Capt F G Beville, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.
EADON—September 2, Herts, Stevenage, the wife of Major F H Eadon, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WARREN—MARTIN—August 30, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, H P R Warren, R N R, son of Capt A R Warren, to Edith Maude, daughter of late R W K Martin.
WRIGHAM—MUNTZ—August 29, at Coolbanagher Church, Queen's County, Capt R D Wrigham, Royal Warwickshire Regt, to Isabel Adeline, daughter of late F A Muntz.

DEATHS.

FOSTER—August 31, Hoddesdon, W. S Foster, Indian Civi Service, aged 61.
QUIN—September 5, Merton Park, Flora, daughter of late T Quin, Major Bengal Staff Corps, aged 37.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

NOBLE—HIRSCH—September 12, at All Saints' Church, Mussoorie, N-W P, by the Rev Dr Hooper, William Noble, youngest son of J D Noble, Esq, C.E, of Bristol, to Rosa Edith Hirsch, only daughter of the late M Hirsch, Esq, of Bombay.

DEATHS.

COOPER—September 13, at Ghazipur, N-W P, of cholera, Annie Catherine Lowes Cooper, Head Mistress, Station School, Ghazipur.
POOLE—September 17, at Ghazipur, N-W P, Rosalie Poole, widow of the late John Henry Poole, Police Force, N-W P, aged 67.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1899.

THE crisis in South Africa becomes more critical from one week to another. The Cabinet Council that was to meet and make known the ultimate decision of the Government on Friday last decided nothing. Still another despatch has been sent to Pretoria regretting the rejection by the Transvaal of the offer made by the British Government. The telegram does not mention which of the continually-fluctuating offers that have been made from time to time is referred to. The Transvaal accepted the proposal to extend the franchise, and framed an Act conferring a seven-years' franchise on the Uitlanders. The concession was flouted as utterly inadequate, delusive, dishonest, and surrounded by impossible conditions. These objections were simply the echo of the indignation of the Uitlanders at being offered the franchise, when they really wanted war, which would make them masters and owners of the Transvaal, and its rich mining resources. Nothing was known as to the alleged restrictions and limitations—a fact shown by the proposal to send a Joint Commission to enquire as to the real effect of the proposed franchise. At that stage the Pretorian Government took counsel with the British Consul-General, Mr. Conyngham Greene, as to what terms would be likely to find acceptance at the Colonial Office. Not unnaturally Mr. Greene suggested that the five-years' franchise, suggested by Sir A. Milner at the Bloemfontein Conference, would be acceptable, and put an end to the dangerous tension. It seemed to him that, as Sir Alfred had urged, as a strong reason for conferring a large measure of enfranchisement taking immediate effect, the Uitlanders would be able to dispense with the continual intervention of the British Government on their behalf, and there would be no more interference in the internal affairs of the Republic. He suggested that the Transvaal should ask for a guarantee to be given that internal interference should cease. Mr. Chamberlain instantly laid hold of that condition as an attempt to renounce British suzerainty, and put an end to the paramountcy of the Empire. The Transvaal Government disclaimed any intention of reopening the suzerainty question, declared their desire to recognise every condition laid down in the Convention of 1884, and, regretting that the reduced franchise, subject to the condition mentioned three months ago by the High Commissioner, was not accepted, withdrew it, and took their stand on the seven-years' franchise subject to the examination and approval of a Joint Commission proposed by Mr. Chamberlain himself.

The despatch of Friday last announces that the British Government will now formulate "its own proposals" for settlement. These proposals—which will be the ultimatum—will be considered at a Cabinet Council to be held next Friday. It is expected that, "though the Government cannot accept the attitude of the Transvaal," further correspondence will wile away the week. That is to say, time will be filled up with dilatory negotiations until the troops now on their way from India, Gibraltar, and England, have arrived in Natal. Then the "sharp blow" which Sir Alfred Milner asked for in July will be struck. No one can imagine that peace is the object aimed at by this despatch, when orders have been simultaneously issued to despatch immediately a further contingent of 5,000 men from India, raising the strength of the force despatched from this country to 16,000 men. Some days since our Simla correspondent informed us that it was the intention,—in case if ulterior developments rendered it necessary—to send another brigade to South Africa, but that there was no intention of doing so at present. On Friday a telegram from the London correspondent of the Allahabad paper gave the somewhat startling information that the situation in South Africa had given rise to grave anxiety at the War Office. It had come to be realised that the British force is dangerously weak, and that, if the Boers take the initiative, disasters were quite possible. The earliest reinforcements arriving at Durban would be the Indian Contingent, the first shiploads of which could not be expected for a fortnight. The Natal frontier and Kimberley, with its immense stores of diamonds, were said to be in serious danger. Well, fully three weeks since, we put the matter in a somewhat different way, but pointing clearly to the precarious nature of the military situation. The two Republics, occupying a central position, could put 40,000 men in the field. To oppose them we have ten thousand British troops, of which three thousand were in Cape Colony, and seven thousand in Natal. Putting the volunteers, military police, and local levies at 10,000, twenty thousand men, dispersed north, east, west, and south of the Republics, would have to bear the blows of forty thousand men moving on interior lines. Before Parliament was prorogued Mr. Chamberlain stated in answer to a question that the Natal Government was very anxious for the security of their frontier and had asked that reinforcements should be sent without delay. Two regiments were sent in a leisurely fashion, which have not arrived yet, and the situation is as precarious to-day as it was in August. Meanwhile every promising phase of the negotiations was deliberately blighted by the calculated provocations of the Colonial Secretary, and hopes of peace steadily diminished as time went on, Time went on, and everyone wondered why the sudden and sharp blow suggested by the High Commissioner was not struck. The *Times* on the 7th September wrote:—"The question for her Majesty's Government is whether the time is not come to bring to an issue negotiations which we cannot indefinitely continue without loss of credit in South Africa and of self-respect at home." The *Saturday Review* pointed out that the Continental chanceries were noting our action or inaction—which could not be attributed by any man of common-sense to any desire or hope of a peaceful issue existing at the Colonial Office. Mr. Chamberlain said a month ago "The sands are running down!" But the hour-glass has been turned, and turned many times, since that utterance.

What is the explanation of the extraordinary delay in taking the action the Colonial Secretary so ardently desired? While he was fulminating the War Office was leaving to the discretion of the Boers whether *they* would strike the sudden and heavy blow that would show the world who are the real masters of South Africa. They have held their hands so far; but what if they had elected to lay waste Natal, break up the railway from Durban, disperse and disarm and terrorise the levies at Buluwayo and Mafeking, order the Cape Colony to disband her Military Police? Obviously the Government would have incurred very serious blame, and would probably have been turned out of office. Fortunately the Transvaal Government has been good to continue the negotiations and allow "the sands to run out." But why did the War Office in London fail to take the measures imperatively demanded to protect Natal and Kimberley, Buluwayo, and the Cape from so precarious a situation? The information which comes by this mail enables us to supply the answer. It is one thing for the War Office to declare that it can put 50,000 fighting men in South Africa, and it is quite another affair to do it, when nearly every battalion is below its proper strength. When 25 per cent. of the recruits are "Specials" admitted to the ranks, though below the height and chest measurement, in the hope that they will in time grow and swell out, it is not easy to find in the depots men who can be safely drafted into the ranks for actual service in the field. The only way to get the required numbers would be to call out the reserves. But the calling out of the Reserves would entail the necessity of convening Parliament in ten days. That would be a confession of unpreparedness and bad management that no Government would willingly make. It was in part to meet this difficulty that an Indian contingent of 15,000 men was decided upon. The number was (ostensibly) reduced to 11,000 men; it is now raised to the strength originally contemplated. The offers of Canada and the Australian Colonies to send small contingents of Volunteers were gladly accepted to fill up the deficit occasioned by the undermanning of the battalions at home. With all these makeshifts the gravest anxiety still exists at the War Office lest the Boers should take the immediate initiative. It is once again announced that 50,000 men are to be employed in coercing the Boers. But no movements of troops have as yet been made to fulfil that counsel of perfection.

THE vital statistics given in the annual sanitary report for the Central Provinces show the terrible havoc wrought by scarcity and famine. They also indicate how the remarkable recuperative power of the people asserts itself as soon as a prospect of better times appears. From July 1895 to the end of 1897 there was an enormous decline in the population, and the effects of the famine were still visible in the excessive number of deaths over births in the first half of 1898. Thereafter the appearance of improved conditions and the recovery of the people were marked by a rapid advance in the birth rate, which towards the end of the year reached an abnormal figure exceeding any previous quarterly record. For the year the rate rose from 26·83 to 29·91 per 1,000 of the population. The absence of any epidemic simultaneously caused a fall in the death rate from 69·34 to 24·30. An excess of births over deaths was recorded in 18 of the 20 registration districts, the two districts where the deaths were in excess being Saugor and Damoh, where the people after suffering privation and famine for a series of years, had still to endure scarcity. Taken on the whole there were fewer deaths in 1898 than in any other year under record. The general fall in the death rate of the province was very marked in the case of children, the infantile death-rate being 55·78 less than the decennial mean of the period, 1887-96. There were 131 deaths from plague, 19 of which were imported cases, but cholera which had been epidemic in the Provinces in the two preceding years, almost disappeared, there being only seven fatal cases recorded. The report points out that 1898 coincided with the quadrennial or quinquennial disappearance of epidemic cholera in the Central Provinces, as in 1884, 1888, and 1893, which indicates a cycle in epidemic outbreaks. There was also a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox, and in the always large mortality from fevers there was a fall from 40·98 in the previous year to 16·40. The actual number of deaths from fevers was 8,155,797 as against 3,893,351 in 1897. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa fell from 81,092 to 11,722, the rate being 1·43 under the decennial mean death rate from these complaints. This indicates very vividly the complete disappearance of famine and privation from among the people during last year.

THE crop experiments conducted in Assam during the past official year were 614 as compared with 851 in the preceding twelve months. The decrease was visible in all districts except Darrang, Lakhimpur, and the Garo Hills. In the Brahmaputra Valley, the largest number of experiments was made in *sali* (late transplanted rice), the most important crop grown in the valley, the average yield per acre being over 19 maunds. As proved by past experiments, the "bar dhan" variety was much more productive than the finer variety, "labi dhan," the average being for the former 21 1-2 maunds and for the latter 15 1-2 maunds per acre. The average outturn of "ohu" (early rice broadcast) per acre was about 16 1-4 maunds and that of "bao" (lowland broadcast) nearly 15 maunds. The production of rice of all kinds grown in the valley gave an average of nearly 18 maunds per acre. In Sylhet the experiments with "sael" gave an average yield of over 17 1-4 maunds per acre. The outturn of "sael-bura," which is but little inferior to the "bar dhan" of the Brahmaputra Valley, was about 20 maunds per acre; early rice gave an average of 14 3-4 maunds, and late rice about 17 maunds. Few experiments were made in Cachar, where the rice crops generally gave an average yield per acre of 16 1-4 maunds. The least productive crops are the varieties of rice grown in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills, the average yield being only about 10 1-2 maunds per acre. For the Garo-Hills, the figures, which include experiments made in the plains included in the district, give an average of over 13 1-4 maunds. From 1,695 experiments made in the caltivation of sugarcane the results give the average weight of molasses per acre as 1,644lbs or about 20 maunds. Cane yields 47·32 per cent of its weight of price and 8·36 per cent of its weight of molasses. In the Brahmaputra Valley, out of 506 experiments with mustard made since 1892-93, the production showed an average per acre of 627 lbs or 7¼ maunds. In the Surma Valley 129 experiments gave an average of a little below 5 1-2 maunds per acre.

WE understand that proposals have been submitted to the various local Governments, with instructions to report by the 25th proximo, with a view to a modification of the existing leave rules in order to reduce the evil of the undue frequency of transfers. Regarding privilege leave it is proposed that, while accumulation should be allowed as at present, namely one month a year up to three months, this accumulated leave should not be reckoned as privilege leave, and that the only effect of accumulation should be to enable an officer to receive full pay for the first three months of a period not less than six months' furlough or special leave. Regarding furlough it is proposed that the maximum period other than on medical certificate, which may be taken at one time, be reduced from two years to eighteen months, the first furlough, however, being made admissible after four years' active service instead of after eight, as at present. It is presumed that the aim of the first proposal is to limit privilege leave to the amount earned in each year, it being expected that this will render it possible, in almost all cases, to provide for privilege leave vacancies by arranging that duties of absent officers shall be performed by another on the spot.

THE name of General Westmacott, now commanding at Nagpore, who did so well in command of a brigade in the recent Frontier Operations, is most commonly mentioned as the probable successor to General Nicholson at Mhow. At least, two other officers, however, are also in the running for this coveted post.

INSTRUCTIONS were received in Bombay by the medical authorities to select several additional officers of the Indian Medical Service for employment in South Africa.

MAJOR HOBDAY, R.A., officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi, *vice* Major Hamilton, who is ordered to South Africa. Colonel Hilliard, A.Q.-M.-G., Bengal, is transferred to Bombay in the same capacity; Colonel Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry, becoming A. Q.-M.-G. in Bengal.

OVER 24,000 persons are now employed on the test famine relief works in the Hissar district. This is about equivalent to the number that was so employed in the last week in January of the famine of 1896-97. The outlook of the Hisar district for the coming winter is, therefore, of the gloomiest.

THE provision of Rs. 1,30,000 will be made in the estimates of the next financial year, should the financial situation admit, for the carrying on the reconstruction of Native Infantry lines, Punjab and Bengal Commands.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners have agreed to the proposal to form a municipality at Budge-Budge, with a view specially to remedy the insanitary conditions which at present prevail there.

WE are informed that a private telegram a day or two ago announced the death of Lieutenant-General Sir A. H. Cobbe, who served as a volunteer at the siege of Delhi, commanded the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Kurram Field Force during the Afghan War, and was severely wounded at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal. He was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Irish Fusiliers in 1897. He was a recipient of the K. C. B. on the occasion of the Birthday Honours this year, and consequently his name does not yet appear in the lists of books of reference.

A NEW pattern incinerator invented by Mr. J. E. G. Cooper, Simla, is about to be erected at Jutogh at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

MAJOR-GENERAL NICHOLSON, Commanding the Mhow District, vacates his appointment on attaining the age limit on April 1st.

COLONEL HECTOR MACDONALD embarks for India on the 29th instant to assume Command of the Sirhind District. The rumour that he was going to South Africa is therefore unfounded.

A GRANT of subsistence allowance and a free issue of three-quarter rations for the wives and half rations for the children of families of British troops proceeding to South Africa has been sanctioned.

ALL stores, equipment and animals taken to South Africa in Commissariat, Ordnance or Medical charge, as distinct from Regimental charge, will be struck off the Indian accounts, and their value debited to the War Office.

COLONEL PEACOCKE, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, will leave Simla on the 25th September on tour, visiting Malakand, the Khyber, the Samana, Miranzai and Tochi, returning to Simla on the 25th October.

AT Parachinar, on Friday a band of Mangals from Khost raided into the Kurram, and carried off 160 sheep and their shepherd. The news did not reach the nearest Militia Post till 5 p. m., so that it was impossible to come up with the raiders. Five men were arrested on suspicion of being in league with the thieves.

THE Government of India have addressed the British Consul-General at Valparaiso, asking for particulars regarding the breed of ponies in Chili with a view to ascertaining whether they would be suitable for light cavalry remounts or for transports in India, as well as the probable cost at which they could be landed at Calcutta or Bombay.

SOME twenty odd men were captured the other day near some village, in the Moga Thesil, for being in possession of counterfeit coin, about 60 bogus rupees were taken, and are said to be of good workmanship. It is believed that a certain class of men carry on the manufacture of base money habitually, but the police are on their track.

THE "Zanzibar Gazette" says:—While in some parts of India people are suffering from want of rain, and the prospect of the crops appears very gloomy we, in Zanzibar, are this year having an abundant supply of it. Though the "lesser rains" do not commence until November, there has been no break to speak of since the "greater rains" in March as we are almost daily favoured with some showers, more or less. The island in consequence is everywhere beautifully verdant.

FAMINE relief work has already been started in the Ferozepore district, and fully five hundred men are on test relief works in the Fazilka Thesil. The crops prospect is very gloomy and there is little hope of improvement now even if it rains, but there is not the least likelihood of rains if the prognostications of weather prophets may be relied on.

THE proceeds of the Masonic Concert at Simla on the 14th will admit of a sum of Rs. 300 each being given to the Mayo Orphanage, Simla, and to the funds of the Punjab Masonic Institution. Forty-five girls are now in the Orphanage. The Masonic Institution wholly maintains and educates 51 boys and girls, European, and Native, and endeavours are made to start boys in life on completion of their education.

THE building of forts at Ali Masjid and Shadir Bagiari in the Khyber has been commenced to the evident disgust of the Kuki Khels. The other night a lot of Government property was stolen from the latter works, and raids on the coolies employed are frequent. Many of these terrified men have bolted, and work is thereby delayed. The water supply has again failed at Jamrud.

CONSIDERABLE interest centres in the mysterious disappearance of Mr. T A G Rose, employed in the military circle pay office, Rangoon, who took six months leave in the early part of the current year and has not been seen or heard of since. His wife, who was formerly a Miss Collins, did not know where he went or what became of him; and she died in Rangoon in last June. The parents of Rose are Poona people; and his father, died in that station some time ago.

IN the case of Queen Empress versus Falckytter, in which an assistant on a tea garden was charged under section 325 with causing grievous hurt resulting in the death of a garden coolie, the Silcher Sessions Judge, Mr. Nicholl, delivered judgment on Friday, the case having lasted four days. He held that the case was falsely and maliciously brought, the medical expert evidence being opposed to the alleged eye-witnesses. The accused was acquitted. The case has attracted much local interest.

THE winner of the Bangalore Rifle Meeting Championship was Major Lamb, Cheshire Regiment, who secured Rs. 100 and the National Rifle Association medal, entitling him to compete at Bisley for the Prince of Wales's prize; second, Major Harrison, Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers, Rs. 75 and the Hyderabad Association medal; third, Corporal Hills, 1st Lincolns, Rs. 50. The Barton Cup, value Rs. 100, was won by Drummer-Sergeant Canstona, East Yorks, with a possible at 600 yards.

IT is now known for certain that the last transport conveying the Indian Contingent to South Africa will leave with the 5th Dragoon Guards on the 26th instant. The first orders to take up shipping were received in India on the 9th. The first transport with the 42nd Field Battery sailed from Bombay on the 17th, the second with the 60th Rifles from Calcutta on the 18th, and all will be embarked within seventeen days from the receipt of the notice. This is very smart work, reflecting great credit on all concerned, particularly the Quarter-Master-General's Department and the Director-General of the Indian Marine.

THE question of the reduction of the number of reports and returns current in the Military Department has again been under the consideration of the Government of India, and though improvements in this direction have admittedly been made, much more is thought to be necessary. The various Departments have accordingly been requested to appoint either a special officer or a small committee at an early date with instructions to make a thorough investigation for the purpose of abolishing all absolutely superfluous reports, and of amalgamating and consolidating others which cannot be entirely dispensed with. The matter is described as one of pressing importance, and any avoidable delay is deprecated.

A SANITARY board has been appointed for the Kolar Gold Fields consisting of the Special Magistrate or Chief Executive Officer, the Principal Government Medical Officer, and the Government Inspector of Mines as ex-officio members, and four non-official members, one of whom must be the Chief Medical Officer of the Mining Board. The local area that will be brought under the control of the Sanitary Board includes 80 villages situated adjacent to the Gold Fields. The new sanitary rules have been framed, and the Deputy Commissioner has been instructed to bring them into operation at once. The Mining Sanitary Overseers will now be officially appointed by the Sanitary Board. The mines will not be required to pay for the sanitation of the area outside of the Field. The Principal Medical Officer will be stationed at the new town, and will be of a rank not below that of an Assistant Surgeon. He will not have any thing to do with the mines, but simply be in charge of the area outside.

THE following railway surveys have been sanctioned by the Government of India during the cold weather of 1899-1900: Under the agency of the Indian Midland Railway, the Ait Kanch Jalaun Madhogarh line, 55 miles, and the Dholpore Bari, 20 miles; under the agency of the Burma Railways, Henzada to Myaboung, 80 miles; under the agency of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Dacca State Railway extension, 234 miles; under the agency of the Director of Railway Construction, Amritsar to Sarbali, 26 miles, and Malekwal to Lyallpur, 100 miles; under the agency of the Madras Railway, Norappur to Dharmapuri, 16 miles; under the agency of the South Indian Railway, Kahakiri to Royachoti, 32 miles; under the agency of the Director of Railway Construction, Allahabad to Fyzabad and the Ganges Bridge, 100 miles, Khandwa, Akola and Basim Nandad, 150 miles; under the agency of the Madras Railway, Salem to Shevaroy, 8 miles; under the agency of the East Indian Railway, the Mutla river survey; under the agency of the Mysore Durbar, Vraikore to Mangalore, 130 miles.

A MOST unfortunate accident occurred to the younger of Colonel Tidy's daughters in Coonoor last Saturday. As the young lady and her sister were going to school, they met a valuable deerhound belonging to a lady resident in Coonoor. The dog was on a strong chain and was being led by a servant of the owner's, as it had been poorly for some few days, and was ordered exercise by Captain Brotherstone, who was attending it. The children, who are very fond of dogs, rushed up to the animal, and caught hold of it, when the hound attacked Miss Kathleen Tidy, biting her severely on the face. A passer-by who witnessed the scene at once took the child to the Municipal Hospital, where the Hospital Assistant immediately deeply

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE RESULT OF THE CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The meeting of the Cabinet Council which was held to-day resulted in a despatch being sent to Pretoria regretting the rejection by the Transvaal of the offer made by the British Government, who will now proceed to formulate its own proposals for a settlement, and these proposals will be considered at a Cabinet Council to be held on the 29th instant.

It is understood that the Government cannot accept the attitude of the Transvaal but further correspondence is expected.

STATE OF PANIC AT JOHANNESBURG.

SEPT. 23.

The uneasiness at Johannesburg is increasing daily and the merchants are now barricading their premises.

Eleven hundred have left Johannesburg during the last forty-eight hours for Durban where the Corporation has taken steps for the relief of the distressed fugitives.

Two members of the Transvaal Executive have arrived at Bloemfontein where the Raad is still sitting in secret session.

Half a battalion of the North Lancashire Regiment and 150 Royal Engineers have been sent to guard the Railway bridge over the Orange River on the Free State Frontier

THE BRITISH FORCE IN SOUTH AFRICA TO BE RAISED.

SEPT. 24.

Although no further movement of troops has been ordered, it is confirmed that the War Office is preparing to raise the British forces in South Africa to fifty thousand men.

THE SECOND INDIAN BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

In the event, which, however, is not looked upon here as probable, of a further brigade being despatched from India to South Africa, the Essex and Royal Irish may not unreasonably expect to be included.

ARRANGEMENTS AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 24.

The transport India sails to-day at 10-30 a.m. The Sardhana, with Lieutenant Abadie, 2 Warrant Officers, 2 Rank and File, 126 public and private followers, 2 horses and 250 mules leave at noon to-morrow. The transport Nurbudda, with Captain Henessy, 1 Warrant Officer, 1 Non-commissioned Officer, 155 public and private followers, 2 horses and 250 mules leave at noon on Tuesday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Captain Dreyfus although pardoned does not retain his commission in the French Army.

THE EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 23.

It is stated here that, in consequence of the protest of the Chinese Minister against the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippines, the United States overnment has instructed General Otis to admit Chinese to the Islands, and intimating that the General had exceeded his authority in excluding them.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

GREAT INCREASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

So great has been the improvement during the past two months in the Indian Railway traffic that the half crore by which the earnings were behind in the first quarter of the official year is likely to be more than made up in the second. The total receipts from 1st April to 9th September are only ten lakhs behind hose of the same period last year, and the figures to-day published show this is being made up at the rate of about a lakh a day, chiefly owing to increased traffic on such lines as Rajputana-Malwa, North-Western, G. I. P., and Bombay and Baroda Railways.

Inquiry shows that the remarkable rise which is taking place in the railway earnings is due to the movement of food grains, which has already commenced upon a large scale, into the famine-threatened areas of Guzerat, Central India and Rajputana.

ACCUMULATION OF GOLD.

The number of sovereigns accumulated in Government Treasuries has now risen to 2,700,000 and this sum is expected, with exchange where it now stands, to rise to at least three million sterling by the end of the current month.

THE WEATHER.

To day's weather telegrams show that the depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal is developing, and moving westwards, and that there is every hope it will carry rain into Northern India.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand Tournament to-day, the Yorkshire Regiment beat the Simla Volunteers easily by four goals to love. The main interest now centres in the semi-finals which take place next Monday, when the Black Watch meet the North Staffords. These teams are the favourities for the Cup, the betting at present being on the North Staffords, but a close struggle is probable.

THE MURDER OF MR. IRONSIDE.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 24.

The trial of Mahadeb Singh and eleven others who are charged with the murder of Mr. Ironside, late Assistant at the Bengal Paper Mill, Ranigange, ended yesterday, before Mr. B. C. Gupta, Sessions Judge, Burdwan. The Judge summed up at length, and the jury found none of the accused guilty of murder or of culpable homicide, but found seven of the accused guilty of rioting, and five others not guilty of any offence.

The Judge said there were four distinct assaults—one on Mr. Williams, one on Mr. Ironside, one on Bagal, and one wound on another man. If all the mill-hands had joined the affray the result would have been very serious. No doubt it was the fault of Mr. Williams that the affray started, and he was to blame for this. Upon consideration of all the circumstances he could not pass a lenient sentence upon the accused found guilty, and they were sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Friday's vital statistics in Calcutta show ten fresh cases of plague and no deaths. Ten deaths on previous dates were brought to light that day, and there were fifty-six deaths from all causes.

STEAMER AGROUND.

The steamer Gaekwar, while going down the river yesterday afternoon went aground on the left bank, opposite the Empress of India Cotton Mills. On receipt of the news Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., local agents, telegraphed for the steam tug Retriever to go to her assistance. The steam tug Rescue has also been engaged, and to-day both tugs will endeavour to tow the Gaekwar off. Should they fail, arrangements have been made to lighten the vessel, which is under the command of Captain Peterkin. The Gaekwar is a vessel of 2,742 tons, and is conveying a large cargo of jute to Dundee.

THE CIVIL SERVICE DINNER TO LORD SANDHURST.

POONA, SEPT. 24.

As a mark of the high esteem in which His Excellency Lord Sandhurst is held by European officials on this side of India, the Members of the Civil Service in this Presidency gave a brilliant dinner in his honour in the Council Hall last night. Covers were laid for 65 guests, the tables were tastefully decorated, and the hall was beautifully lighted up. The following are the names of those who sat at table:—Lord Sandhurst, the Honourables Nugent, James, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Basil Scott, Candy, Crowe, Aston, Snow, late Muir-Mackenzie, Aberccombie; the Bishop of Bombay, Sir Robert Low, Doctor Pollen, Messrs. Symonds, Macpherson, Filgate, Jackson, Lawrence, Brendon, Michael Kennedy, Edwardes, Edgerley, Dodgson, Prior, Fry, Cadell, Maxwell, Anderson, Watson, Pottinger, Harvey, Down, Sheppard, Revd. Horne, Revd. Dickins, Bennet, Drs. Bowley, Crump, Wroughton Palmer, Woodburn Coppel, Quin, Arthur, Westropp, Wilkinson, Surgeon-General Price, Colonels Lloyd, Penton, Street, Rawdon, Reilly, Fordyce, Proudfoot, Collette, Surgeon-Colonel Greane, Majors Owen, Moss, Keir, Stranton, Surgeon-Major Reade, Captain Young.

The Honourable Mr. Nugent, in a short but touching speech, proposed the toast of the "Guest of the Evening." In doing this he said he had to regret the absence of many members of the Service, as heavy work connected with the plague and famine kept them at their posts. Among these especially were the members from Khandesh and Guzerat; but they had all, he was glad to say, sent their compliments to the guest of the evening. Continuing, he said he had known former Governors having to face troublesome times, but it had never been the lot of any of the Governors to have to face a series of troubles such as had fallen to the lot of Lord Sandhurst to encounter. They all admired the untiring energy and wonderful patience with which His Excellency had met these troubles.

In concluding, Mr. Nugent said they had also to regret the absence of Lady Sandhurst, but he said they would all remember for many years to come the genial host and hostess of Bombay, Poona, and Mahableshwar.

The Governor, in responding to Mr. Nugent's toast, briefly alluded to the troubles he had had to face in connection with riots, plague, famine, the Jubilee murders, press prosecutions, etc., and thanked the Service for the cordial support he had received from them.

He alluded to the good feeling which existed among all classes of subordinates, whose affection he was glad to see he had not been unsuccessful in winning. He thought it was very good of Mr. Nugent to have alluded to Lady Sandhurst. Her absence was unavoidable. She had made up her mind to stay with him throughout and face the ordeal of the climate, but the doctors had advised her to go home However, he expected her back some time in December. He regretted the absence of the Honourable Mr. Lely and others; and of Mr. Stewart, who had been sent out as Collector of Panch Mahals, and also the absence of other members of the service. He, however, thanked them all for their presence, not omitting those who had come from a distance to be present at the banquet.

In conclusion, His Excellency said he could not but mention that the arrangements of the evening, under the supervision of Messrs Snow, Quinn and Stewart, had been admirable.

Several other toasts were then proposed and drunk with a good deal of enthusiasm.

His Excellency's band was in attendance.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Committee of the Sandhurst Rugby Football Tournament has decided that the teams should not be allowed to come to Poona to compete for this year's Tournament, owing to plague. Therefore it will not come off.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were 64 cases and 50 deaths recorded in the City yesterday, the total mortality being 64. In the cantonment 7 cases, 4 deaths; in the suburban area 5 cases, 3 deaths; in the district 122 cases, 103 deaths. In to-day's returns there are 64 cases and 58 deaths, the total mortality being 69. In the cantonment 7 cases 4 deaths; in the suburban 1 case, 1 death; in the district 150 cases, 105 deaths; in Mundhwa 17 cases, 8 deaths; in Dapodi, 6 cases; in Nande 11 cases; in Chickly, 10 cases; in Kirkee 6 cases; in Khandalla 2 cases, 4 deaths.

DEATHS AND ATTACKS.

Miss Windle, daughter of Major Windle, R. A., M. C., died of plague yesterday. Miss Burnett, daughter of Major-General Burnett, commanding Poona district, was attacked with plague yesterday. To-day she is little better. Alex Walshe, a boy from Kirkee, was admitted in the Sassoon Hospital. Mr. Myatt is still in the Hospital though he is convalescent. Lieutenant Duncan, Royal Scots, had his bubo cut, and is well. Mr. Brown, whose case was a serious one, is progressing favourably. Mrs. Kennedy, wife of the District Superintendent of Police, left the hospital yesterday.

In the evening two more fresh cases were admitted, in the Sassoon Hospital, namely Miss Dart and Master John Ingham.

FIRE AT THE CHAR BUNGALOW CHUPPER HUTS.

A good deal of confusion occurred in the Braganza Hall, one of the Char Bungalows in the Civil lines which Government has taken specially for the Secretariat peons and their families to live for safety during plague, and chupper houses had been built in the compound if any plague case may occur. A fatal case occurred on Friday, and the peons and their families were segregated into those huts. This afternoon, a fire took place in the chupper houses, and they were burnt down and most of the peons lost their belongings.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPT. 23,

The Poona Open Polo Tournament, which was not finished yesterday owing to rain, was continued this morning. The A. D. Cs. won the Tournament by 3 goals, and 5 subsidiaries, to Poona Horse 1 goal and 2 subsidiarites. Lady Low presented the Cup to the winners.

FLOWER SHOW ABANDONED.

Owing to the small number of entries the Flower Show will not be held this year.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. TYRWHITT-WALKER, Dorsetshire Regiment, has applied for permission to retire on pension.

Captain Barrow, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief vice Captain Haldane, proceeded to South Africa.

Captain Medley, Station Staff Officer, Malakand, officiates as D. A. A.-G., vice Major Hobday.

THE new Danish battleship Herluf Trolle was successfully launched last Saturday in the presence of the King, the Princess of Wales, and the whole of the royal family.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

THE Bombay special train brought a large company of sportsmen to the Deccan Capital to-day, and a large and distinguished company assembled on the racecourse, which was on the heavy side. In consequence of the going being soft the times were not up the average, but from this fact it should not be inferred the racing was below the usual standard. The sport throughout was excellent, the fields generally being large. The first race was the Deccan Handicap, for which Lady Yetman started an odds on favourite of 5 to 2 against Screen, a good class performer. The favourite won, but she did not have that much in hand which makes it wise for backers lay such long odds. The public went for Waress and Guy Fawkes for the Stand Plate, but Pausy won a good race under top weight. The Fawn ran prominently throughout and should earn winning brackets ere long. Hyderi for the Merchants' Cup did the book makers another good turn. Nevermore was backed down to 5 to 4, his chance being highly esteemed, but it was one of those good things which do not always come off, and Hyderi won after a gallant struggle. An excellent field turned out for the Civil Service Stakes, which the Aga Khan stable regarded as an absolute certainty for Allie. There was any amount of money for her, but Cherry, the winner, was well backed for a place. Mr. Lyndon, whose horses have been running in winning form this week, started Squire and Centaur for the Kirkee Cup; but Phelwan got past the post first, winning from Anaiza, who ran well at the close of the Bombay season, by a length and a half. The final race was the Turf Club Cup, which fell to Angler, the Aga Khan stable coming another cropper over Meheraj, who was never in it.

"The Deccan Handicap," Rs. 1,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100 For Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman, 9st 5lbs....Greenhalgh 1
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus p Screen, 9st.....Hoyt 2
Mr Finch's b aus g Eric, 8st.....Ebrahim 3

Betting: 5 to 2 on Lady Yetman; 2 to 1 against Screen; 3 to 1 against Eric.

Eric led from Lady Yetman, Screen lying last, but at the three-furlong post they were together, Eric maintaining the lead. Coming round the bend Lady Yetman showed out, followed by Screen, and up the stretch Screen was ridden out but Lady Yetman won by a neck; Eric six lengths off. Time—1 min. 22 3-4 secs.

"The Stand Plate," Rs. 1,300, out of which second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Mr S K S's ch aus m Pansy, 9st 10lbs.....Southall 1
Major P Gough's ch aus m The Fawn, 7st 6lbs...Hoyte 2
Mr Lyndon's b aus m Waress, 8st 13lbs.....Ebrahim 3
Mr Flower's ch aus g Guy Fawkes, 9st 3lbs..Goonhalgh 0
Mr Hajee Esmail Saits br aus b Ocean, 9st.....Robinson 0
Lt-Col J Monteith's b aus m Nancy, 8st 5lbs.....Gibbs 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Guy Fawkes and Waress; 3 to 1 Ocean; 4 to 1 Pansy; 5 to 1 Nancy; 8 to 1 The Fawn.

The Fawn went to the front at once and led the field at a warm pace by about four lengths. At the four furlongs he was eased, and Waress retired in favour of Pansy. Up the straight The Fawn came again, but Pansy won easily by three lengths; same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 55 1-2 secs.

"The Merchants' Cup," Rs. 1 300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab Maidens on 1st April, 1899. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Hyderi, 9st 7lbs.....Soda 1
Mr Flower's b a p Muswood, 7st 3lbs.....Gibbs 2
Mr Hyde's b a p Nevermore, 8st 5lbs.....Ebrahim 3
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Charter, 8st 4lbs...Robinson 0
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's g a h Barrister, 7st 9lbs Noor Mahomed 0
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Shotsilk, 7st 9lbs.....Heeroo 0
Mr S A V's c a h Golden Bridge, 7st 1lb.....Hoyt 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khaboor, 6st 10lbs.....Kama 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Nevermore; 3 to 1 Charter; 4 to 1 Hyderi; 5 to 1 Barrister and Shotsilk; 6 to 1 Muswood; 10 to 1 others.

Kaboor led with Nevermore close up. At the five furlongs Shotsilk was in front. Turning for home, a splendid race was witnessed, Hyderi winning by a neck from Muswood; the favourite a length off for third place. Time—2 min. 26 1-2 secs.

"The Civil Service Stakes." Of Rs. 5,100, out of which the second receives Rs. 800, and the third Rs. 300. For Horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Cherry, 9st 2lbs Cowell. 1
Mr W A Cochrane's b h Amhurst, 7st 5lbs....Heeroo 2
Mr F C Alen and Aga S Shah's b aus m Ailie, 8st 5lbs Ebrahim. 3
Mr Hyde's b aus geld Kelso, 9st 9lbs.....Greenhalgh 0
Mr S K S's br aus h Brave Hilnyar, 8st 13lbs....Southall 0
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Carlton II 8st 12lbs....Gibbs 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Ur's b aus m Veronica, 8st....Robinson 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Ur's b aus geld Messmate, 7st 12lbs Wiles, 0
Mr Lyndon's b aus geld Orion, 7st 7lbs.....Hoyt 0
Mr Derry's b aus g Captain Cook.....Taylor 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Ailie; 4 to 1 Carlton II; 5 to 1 Kelso: 6 to 1 Cherry and Veronica; 10 to 1 Amhurst and Messmate and others.

After little delay the field got well away, Orion leading, with Amhurst in attendance. At the three furlong post Veronica looked dangerous, and was challenged by Cherry and Amhurst, followed by Ailie. At the distance Cherry drew away and won easily by a length from Amhurst; Ailie three-quarter length off. Time—1 min. 32 1-4 secs.

"The Kirkee Cup," Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arabs and C.B. Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Messrs G K and D D's b a p Pehlwan, 8st 9lbs .....C B Mahomed 1
Mr Abdool Aziz-bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 7st 6lbs ...Hoyt 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's ch a p Pretender, 8st 11lbs.....Soda 3
Mr Rustomjee Ardeshir's b a p Nobleman, 9st 6lbs, Greenhalgh 0
Mr Lyndon's b a p Squire, 9st 4lbs.....Gibbs 0
Mr S K S's b a p Young Rex, 8st 8lbs .....Southall 0
Mr Gordon's ch a p Nanon, 8st 7lbs, ...Cowell 0
Mr Farmer's g a p Orphan, 8st 6 lbs, ...Ebrahim 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta, 8st 4lbs,.....Heeroo 0
Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur, 8st 3lbs.....Robinson 0
Mr B's g a Gold Twilight, 6st 7lbs, ...0
Chief of Kagal's g a p 9st 7lbs, ...Ryder 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Anaiza; 4 to 1 Squire and Centaur; 5 to 1 Phelwan and Orphan; 6 to 1 Pretender and Nobleman; to to 1 others.

Orphan was prominent at the start, and up the straight Anaiza and Puelwan showed out, the latter won a good race by 1 1-2 lengths, same distance between second and third. Time—1 mim 56 secs.

"The Turf Club Cup," Rs. 1,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arabs. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Mr S K S's b a p Ager, 8st 11b.....Southall 1
Mr Flower's bl a p President 8st 2lbs. .....Hoyt 2
Mr. Lyndon's ch a h Eclipse, 9st.....Gibbs 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a h Martaban, 9st 11lbs Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Hyderi, 8st 9lbs .....Soda 0
H H Aga Khan's g a h Meheraj, 8st 7lbs .....Ebrahim 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's bran Chieftain, 8st 3lbs..Wiles 0
Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy, 8st .....Robinson 0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, 7st 11lbs .....Taylor 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Fakir, 7st 9lbs.....Heeroo 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Meheraj; 3 to 1 Eclipse; 4 to 1 Angler and Hyderi; 5 to 1 President and Brandy: 6 to 1 Marchaban; 10 to 1 the rest.

Valma made the running to the six furlong post, when Eclipse went up followed by Hyderi, President led four furlongs from home and looked a winner, but Augler challenged and beat President by three lengths; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 5 41-4 secs.

UGANDA NEWS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT),

MENGO, AUG. 1.

ALL is now quiet in Uganda. The capture of the ex-Kings "Mwanga" and "Kaberaga" by Colonel Evatt, of the Indian Contingent and the exile of these two potentates, has settled the peace or Uganda for some time to come. In Buddu there is still some raiding going on by Mahomedans from German territory, but 50 Indians have been sent down there; and we hope to here of the enemy's complete smash up. Affairs in general are now wearing a more peaceful aspect. Natives are rebuilding, and replanting in Shambas deserted during the recent mutiny.

Posts have been established and garrisoned down the Nile as far as Bedden; and a Government steam-launch is making regular trips between that post and "Wadelai." The end which has gathered just below Bedden prevents the officials communicating with Fashoda.

The Indian Contingent are keeping well in Uganda, and the climate seems to agree with them. Wheat is being extensively grown by the Government, and it is hoped that in a year or so the country will produce all the staple food of the Indian.

Indian traders are increasing their business up here, and are now doing most of the trade. But three German firms that have been recently established will make competition very keen. All the English firms seem to have given up the trade here, only one remains which does a little forwarding agency work.

Mr. Barkeley, the Commissioner, left for home for a well earned rest as soon as "Mwanga" and "Kaberaga" were caught; he is expected back in Uganda about December next.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

THREE MORE TRANSPORTS SAIL.

ENTHUSIASTIC "SEND OFF" FOR THE GORDONS.

ON Saturday three more transports, the Warora, Sirsa and Palitana, left Bombay for Durban, amid a great display of enthusiasm. The Warora conveying the third squadron of the 19th Hussars, who arrived at the docks in two special trains at five and six o'clock respectively, left her position at the Jetty about half past ten, and was clear of the docks by about eleven o'clock, and had a hearty send off. The departure of the Gordons was, however, attended by a greater display of popular enthusiasm than was the case in regard to any of the previous contingents. They had all the elements of a big crowd and the peculiar inspiration of the bag-pipes in their favour, while they were themselves much more demonstrative than their comrades who had preceded them. The trains conveying the Gordons, arrived about 7-0 and 7-30 a.m. After the work of shipping baggage and equipment had been accomplished they were formally paraded on the Jetty, and then marched on board about eleven o'clock. The Sirsa was the first to leave her moorings, and by the time she was ready to cast off there was a great crowd of people present. The pipers of the 2nd Bombay Infantry also arrived, and played while the ropes were being freed. It seemed rather an odd compliment to the Gordons to have Scotch pipes played in their honour by natives, but the men themselves appeared to keenly appreciate the compliment. After the Sirsa left the Jetty shed some time was taken up in turning round in the dock, and when the vessel entered the waterway between the dock gates, there was a long wait owing it was said to the cable having fouled the screw. Meanwhile the native pipers had marched round the docks to the gates, and here they played tune after tune to the great delight of the Gordons, who cheered and applauded heartily. Well-known airs and reels were received with whoops of pleasure. At last the order for "full steam ahead" was given at half past twelve, and the Sirsa moved out to the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd. The Gordons, a fine body of men, who looked in splendid condition, cheered loudly in reply, and the vessel steamed out amid renewed cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs from every point of vantage about the quays. The Palitana had been awaiting the departure of her sister transport and immediately thereafter she was quickly swung round in the dock, and passed between the gates at 12-50. Again the crowd cheered enthusiastically, the pipes screamed out their wild music, and the soldiers sent back the cheers with increased enthusiasm. The Gordons had their own pipers on board the Palitana and these also played up as the transport sailed out. As she moved over the harbour and the last cheers died on the water, the Bombay pipers sent out a sad farewell strain, and to this accompaniment in a minor key the crowd melted away.

The strength of the Gordons was about 853 rank-and-file distributed between the two vessels as follows:—

Palitana:—Five companies, consisting of 15 officers, 500 rank and file, 3 officers' chargers, and 54 mules, besides one R. A. M. C. officer, 2 followers, and one horse. The Palitana also carries 9 men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, with one clerk and 35 followers of the Victualling Establishment. Capt. W. D. Erskine is in medical charge of the vessel.

Sirsa:—Three companies comprising 14 officers, 341 rank and file, 4 officers' chargers, 54 mules, with Capt. W. A. Ward of the R. A. M. C. and 2 followers and 1 horse.

The strength of the third squadron of the 19th Hussars who went by the Warora was 8 Officers, 133 men, 7 followers, 22 officers' chargers, 125 horses, and 22 boxes of ammunition. Also proceeding by this transport were one officer and one Warrant Officer of the R. A. M. C., with 2 followers and 1 horse; and one Warrant Officer, one man, and 26 followers of the Victualling Establishment. The names of the officers are: Major E. K. G. Aylmer; Major H. D. Fanshawe, Captain W. Marshall, Captain A. L. Powell, Lieut. A. Archer-Shea, Lieut. E. H. Fanshawe, Lieut. W. S. Collin, and 2nd-Lieut. A. W. Parsons, and Captain W. A. Ward, R. A. M. C.

The officers of the Gordons proceeding by the Palitana were Lieut.-Col. Dick-Cunyngham in command; Major H. D. Denne, Major Miller Walnutt, Capt. C. F. M. Macready, Capt. Haldane, D. S. O. Capt. A. L. Buchanan, Capt. and Adjt. F. Streatfield, Capt. G. S. Walker, Lieuts. M. F. Meiklejohn, C. G. Monro, C. W. Findlay, C. H. A. Maclean, Lord Geo. Stuart Murray, J. A. G. Walker, L. B. Bradbury, 2nd-Lieuts. Hon. R. G. Forbes, and J. A. Campbell, Lieut. and Qr.-Mr, W. Anderson. Surgeon-Major W. Robertson, Assist.-Surg. E. A. St. Romane, Capt. Walker, R. A. M. C., and Assist.-Surg. J. Hart, Sub. Med. Dept.

The Sirsa conveyed Major H. Wright, Capt. H. A. Bethune, Capt. the Hon. R. F. Carnegie, Lieuts. L. D. Spencer, the Hon. M. P. MacNaughton, J. R. Forbes, J. B. Gillott, W. W. MacGregor, A. W. F. Baird, J. K. Dick-Cunyngham, J. Hennessey; and Captain W. W. Erskine. R.A.M.C., and Assist.-Surgeon Discarcie.

THE 9TH LANCERS SAIL.

Yesterday the transports s. s. Wardha and s. s. Nowshera left Bombay for South Africa with the 9th Lancers who had a most cordial "send off." The special trains were well up to time, and the embarkation was carried out without a hitch. There was again a large crowd of spectators to witness the departure of the troops. The Wardha was the first of the vessels to be ready to leave, and the interval before she moved from the jetty was enlivened for the troopers by one of their number who gave a masterly performance on the flageolet. The men accompanied the whistling soloist by singing the choruses of his selections. The Wardha left the Jetty about a quarter to twelve. Her passage through the dock gates about half an hour later was signalised by hearty cheering. The flageolet player started "Auld Lang Syne," and the troopers joined in the song but it was drowned by bursts of cheering. There was no delay and the vessel passed quickly out to the accompaniment of cheers and waving hats and handkerchiefs, while the last strains from the musical trooper were those of "Say au revoir but not good-bye,' the refrain of which was taken up and heartily voiced by the men. The Nowshera left about an hour later and had an equally enthusiastic send off. The division of the contingent on the two vessels was as under:—

The Wardha carried one squadron of the Lancers, consisting of 4 officers, 159 non-commissioned officers and men, 18 officers' chargers, 169 horses, and 12 mules, with 21 boxes of ammunition. The officers of the squadron are:—Capt. F. T. Lund, Capt. H. E. T. W. Fiennes; and 2nd Lieuts. T. S. Duckett and F. Blackwood Lord. Capt. A. E. Milner., R. A. M. C. is in medical charge of the vessel and on completion of duty he will join No 18 British Field Hospital.

The squadron conveyed by the Nowshera comprised 6 officers, 1 warrant officer, 159 non-commissioned officers and men, 18 officers' chargers, 178 horses, and 12 mules with 61 boxes of ammunition. The Nowshera also carried details consisting of three officers, one warrant officer, one man, 35 followers, and 3 horses. The officers are, Major M. O. Little, Capt. E. B. Gordon, Lieuts. D. M. Pigott-Carleton, and F. H. Allhusen; 2nd Lieuts. J. R. Theobold and L. V. Sadlier-Jackson, with Lieut. Martin, R. A. M. C., Lieutenant Harris A. V. Department, and Assistant Surgeon McCurtess, S. M. D.

THE LOST OFFICER FOUND.

Among the officers also proceeding by the Nowshera was Major W. A. Scott, the second in command of the 2nd Batt, Gordon Highlanders, who was reported to be lost. The gallant officer was absent on three months' leave, shooting in Kashmir, when orders came for the Gordons to proceed to South Africa. Telegrams which were sent after him failed to reach him, but after runners had been sent out in search of him he was found, though not in time to permit him sailing along with his regiment on Saturday. He, however, reached Bombay yesterday morning and proceeded on board the Nowshera. It may be mentioned that Major Wright was one of the officers present at Majuba fight. The 2nd Battlion of the Gordons proceeded from Bombay to face the Boers nineteen years ago. Arriving in Natal after the affairs of Nek and Ingogo, they were hurried up to Laing's Newcastle. When General Colley decided to sieze Majuba Hill 180 men of the Gordon Highlanders formed part of the small force of 554, strong, which made the ascent of the hill during the night. The Gordons had to bear the brunt of the first and the second Boer attacks next day, and in the final disaster they lost heavily. Lieut, Col. Dick-Cunyngham, who now commands the Battalion was then its adjutant. Major Scott was one of the other officers. Major Wright and Lieut. Quarter-Master Anderson are also accompaying the Battalion to the Transvaal for the second time.

REPORTED INCREASE OF TROOPS.

It is stated that it has been decided to send another 5,000 troops from India to the Transvaal, consisting of Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry in addition to those already despatched and about to leave. Inquiries in Bombay yesterday, however, failed to elicit any official confirmation for the statement.

On Saturday two additional transports had been chartered of the conveyance of animals.

It is understood that orders have been received for the troops to be landed at Delagoa Bay instead of Durban.

To-day the third squadron of the 9th Lancers leave in the Nairung.

BOOK AND GAME FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ETC., RECEIVED.

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	563
Mrs. Blackhall	10
Collected by Mrs. Hughes	7
Total...	580

The committee beg to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of books, etc. from Messrs. Ralph Douse and Sons Ld., Rev. R. W. Gray, Messrs. Thacker and Co., Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Mr. Agnew Turner, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Remington, Miss S. Cursetjee, Mrs. Dick, Honble P. Tresiger, Mr. Condon, Mr. P. Reynolds, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. H. Procter. The British India Marine Service Club, Messrs. MacMillan and Co., Ld., (a further supply of 100vols.) M. H. Kirk, Mr. G. Geary, the Coconada club, Mrs. Bland, and Mrs. Horbury.

P. R. WILSON.
Hon. Treasurer, Transvaal Expedition, Book and Game Fund.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT. FINAL TIE.

WELSH REGIMENT *vs.* MADRAS GYMKHANA.

THE final tie in the Rugby tournament was played on the Cooperage ground on Saturday evening. Although the Welsh Regiment, the holders of the Cup, had won the trophy so many times that it seemed that no other team could touch them, the Madras men had played such a fine game in their previous ties that considerable interest centred in the final. The Madras Gymkhana were quite expected to give a good account of themselves and in this they did not disappoint the spectators. Although victory was not theirs they played a stubborn game, and it was due to their fine defence that the Welsh, who did most of the attacking, had not a much larger score than two tries to their credit. There were some slight changes in the teams as compared with the fifteens who competed in the previous ties. In the Welsh team Climo played full back instead of Thomas, and Lieut. Brandreth, the captain, who had stood out of the semifinal owing to illness, in favour of Lieut. Mathias, again took his place in the team. Several of the Madras men were suffering from injuries but with one exception the team turned out as in the first round. J. Pelly, the full back, who had an injured thumb and stood out in the match against the Artillery, again took his place, the change from the original team being that Scovell played forward instead of Gwynne who was not fit.

There was a very large crowd of onlookers when the Welsh kicked off from the Band Stand end, with a slight breeze at their backs. After the opening exchanges play settled briefly in the Madras half, but following a throw in, which brought the game to the centre, Madras got away from a scrimmage, along the touch line to the Welsh 25. The Welsh replied with a smart dribble into Madras ground, but they were pulled up before they had got far. A free kick for Madras gave them no advantage as the Welshmen had the benefit of exchanges. Watts got off from a pack but his pass was cleverly intercepted. From the succeeding scrimmage, however, Daly dribbling away almost got in, but kicking too strongly allowed Madras to touch down. Following loose open play Moresby cleverly put in a kick, but Climo smartly returned and the Welsh kept play in the Madras quarters. A Welshman next broke away from the scrimmage but lost the ball close to the line. From the subsequent pack however, Watts rushed away and scored near the corner, fifteen minutes from the start. Burge's kick failed to improve the try. Resuming, the Welsh went away strongly, but the ball coming loose Harris, for Madras, snatched a pass and gained ground. He was tackled, and waiting too long before transferring to Nicholson, allowed the Welsh, after a scramble to dribble away. Pelly, the full back, checked the rush for the moment, but the soldiers directly afterwards had the line in jeopardy, Madras, playing up relieved to the centre, and the game became very even. The Welsh got away from a line out, but Nicholson smartly took a pass, and though tackled he stopped the rush. The ball coming out from the pack to Harris he smartly transferred to the three quarters, the movement ending in Nicholson dashing off for the line. He was well tackled, but the Madras men repeated the attempt, and a fine opening was lost by a throw forward. The Madras being penalised the Welsh relieved to near half way and then half time was signalled.

In the second half the military pressed during the greater part of time. The Madras men however getting the advantage of the opening exchange of kicks reached the Welsh 25. But the Welsh immediately worked back to midfield whence Richards sprinted off to close to the quarter flag. The Gymkhana relieved a little, but being penalised, Burge had a shot at goal in a favourable position. The attempt was a good one, but the ball passed outside the upright. A nice dribble by the soldiers was checked by off side play, and the game ruled even for some time until a Welshman raced away finely along the touch from mid field. He was brought down at the 25, but the Welsh, determined to score, directly afterwards had the line in peril. A penalty against them again enabled Madras to ease the pressure briefly, but the military again crept up, and obliged Pelly to concede a minor. The drop out gave the Gymkhana little breathing space, for the Welsh again made an invasion. From a line out Madras broke away and by loose passing and dribbling they entered their opponents' half. But not for long, as the Welsh forwards with a strong rush carried the ball up to the Madras line once more. Here Nicholson finely relieved with a run, but a smart leg tackle brought him down. A subsequent exchange of lofty kicks gave an advantage to Madras and Moresby sending out from the pack gave the threequarters a fine chance, but a throw forward spoiled the effort. A kick from a mark transferred play to the Madras end once more, and with a very few minutes to play the Welsh were making determined efforts to get in. Madras still playing a grand defensive game again beat back the attack to the 25, and after scrambling play they further relieved to the centre. With about a minute to play the military renewed the attack strongly, and after some tricky passing Richards ran in between the post and amid great applause scored the second try for the soldiers. Burge's kick at goal was not successful. When the whistle blew for time, directly afterwards the soldiers still had play at the Madras twenty-five; and a splendidly contested game ended with score:—Welsh Regiment 2 Tries; Madras Gymkhana, Nil.

Teams: Welsh Regiment: Full back, Climo; three-quarters, Ptes Richards, Harper, Morgan and Sergt. Drummer Kent; half backs, Corpl Daley, and Pte Watts; forwards Lieut. Brandreth, Lieut. Everett, 2nd Lieut. Good-fellow, 2nd Lieut. A. Sadler, Sergt. Wilks and Pte's Burge, Fowler and Doble.

Madras Gymkhana: Full Back, J. Pelly; three-quarters, W. Pelly, T. B. Nicholson, C. G. Ames, and G. Oldfield, half backs, E.C. Harris, and C. Moresby; forwards, W. A. H. Moberley, C. J. Torrie, Scovell, H. L. Prendergast, E. P. Palmer, F. E. Hooper, F. Wilson and W. A. Turner.

After the match Mr. Justice Russell, president of the Bombay Gymkhana, requested Mrs. Russell to present the Cup to the Welsh Regiment for the sixth time. The team had won the trophy five years successively; and he thought those present would agree with him that they had that evening seen about as fine an exhibition of Rugby Football as they could possibly wish to see (cheers). He was sure they all felt that the Madras Gymkhana had proved most worthy opponents to the very excellent team of the Welsh

tion:—We do not, he says, want a 'pirate Empire' and a war with the Transvaal would be a deep dishonour, and his maxim was patience, not only for the sake of South Africa, but for our own sake. The other Liberal leaders have not spoken on the subject since the prorogation. Sir William Harcourt is too busy jumping on the prostrate form of Lord Halifax to bother his head about the Uitlanders, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is apparently sitting on the fence. The "National Reform Union" is busy in a way opposing Mr. Chamberlain's policy, but its efforts have been counterbalanced by the outspoken utterances, on the other side, of two prominent Welsh Liberals—Mr. Brynmor Jones and Mr. Ellis Griffith. Mr. Brynmor, speaking at Carnarvon yesterday, held that the British Government was bound to protect the rights of its subjects in the Transvaal and to uphold the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, and the principles of international law and comity. He thought Mr. Chamberlain's despatches stated the case of the Uitlanders with fairness and moderation, and that those who encouraged the Boer Government in resisting all claims for redress of grievances were endangering the situation far more than those who took their stand by the side of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Griffith also had the temerity to attack Mr. Morley. The real question to be considered, said Mr. Griffth, was as to how these grievances were to be removed. What could be done by the Uitlanders themselves? They had tried all means within the limited Constitution of the Transvaal. Their deputations had been insulted, no notice had been taken of their petitions, and one at least was rejected with scorn by the Volksraad, and one member, named Otto, challenged them to fight for their rights. Even agitation was denied them. How could they agitate? There was a stringent Press law, and public meetings of over five persons were prohibited; so that nothing was left to them except a threefold policy of "Patience, patience, patience." This policy had been tried for some years in the Transvaal, and was still advocated in Scotland. It was always a policy that one recommended to other people. The funny thing is that President Kruger still adheres to the notion that the demand for the franchise is a bogus one and that annexation is what his enemies want.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNORSHIP.

The name of Lord Arthur Hill, formerly Second Whip of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, is now mentioned as a probable successor of Lord Sandhurst; but I am unable to discover that the rumour has any more foundation than the belief of those who started it that he is a likely man. Lord Arthur, if he were appointed, would at any rate be a popular Governor. His geniality as Whip was recognised on all sides, and many were the expressions of regret when he somewhat mysteriously retired from Parliament. The late Canon Rowsell told me a story about Lord Arthur Hill, which shows that he is as witty as his countrymen often are. On the occasion of Jubilee No. I Lord Arthur was in attendance at the Abbey as Silver Stick in Waiting or something of that sort. It will be remembered that the Royalties and other personages went to the Thanksgiving Service in various groups and not, as at the Diamond Jubilee, *en bloc*. Most of the groups had arrived and everybody was on the tiptoe of expectation to see the central figure of the grand ceremony. Suddenly there was an unusual stir near the principal entrance and everybody inside the sacred edifice thought that at last the Queen had come. At this moment Lord Arthur Hill advanced from the doorway, and was stopped by one of the great Ecclesiastics arrayed in gorgeous garments which had been renovated for the Thanksgiving Service at Madame Tussaud's. "Is it her Majesty," inquired the worthy Prelate. "No," Lord Arthur replied, "it is only a shower of blacks," and in walked the Queen of the Cannibal Isl—I beg pardon the Queen of the Sandwich Islands and her dusky suite. Lord Arthur Hill is married to the lady who wrote the once familiar song "In the Gloaming," and whose sister, if I mistake not, is the wife of a near relative of a gentleman well-known in Bombay educational circles.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

I have not space to do more than briefly call attention this week to a valuable article on "The West Indian Sugar Question," published in the *Times* of the 2nd instant from "A Correspondent." I do not think I shall be guilty of an indiscretion in mentioning that the author of this interesting contribution is Mr. de Jersey Grut, who has occasionally contributed to the columns of the "Bombay Gazette," and who by long residence in Australia, and by travel, has made himself master of the subject. The true cause of the decay of an industry conducted under great natural advantages is, he contends, to be found in the wasteful antiquated methods of production which are still clung to by our West Indian planters in the face of rivals who have brought highly-cultivated intelligence, and the best appliances, to bear on the improvement of their processes. "Most of the factories still employ the open-pan system, described two centuries ago by the Dominican Pere Labat, under which more than half the sugar contents are lost. In Barbados there is not one triple or multiple effect, not one double or triple crusher, and there are only eight vacuum pans in 441 factories. In Jamaica only two estates have vacuum pans, while there are innumerable small establishments, most of which make a little sugar each, with apparatus that might almost be rivalled by the use of the domestic mangle and frying pan. In Trinidad and Demerara, no doubt, very great advances have been made in machinery, but, on the other hand, the land is cultivated, mostly, in great plantations, instead of by means of the farming system, which, when properly conducted, all recent experience shows to be the best both in beet and in cane-growing countries." Even where the farmer has been permitted to cultivate near the factory the conditions are unfavourable. In Trinidad, for example, he brings his cane to the factory on a donkey cart, a distance of seven or eight miles, involving an extravagant waste of time and labour; and his relations with the millowner are such that the latter loses 200 law-suits in one year for non-fulfilment of contract. In Demerara he is discouraged by land laws framed in the supposed, but mistaken, interests of the large planter, and, generally, the millowners and large landed proprietors throughout the West Indies are inimical to any measures which tend to the creation of a farming class, and thereby the lifting of the better sort of labourer from a position of helpless dependence on them. Mr. de Jersey Grut compares the backward state of things in our West Indies with the condition of the sugar cultivating industry in Queensland, a colony of which he has personal knowledge. There, he tells us, the principal factors of success are the employment of the best machinery and reliance for supply of cane on the farmer, who is displacing the old-fashioned planter by producing cane more cheaply: machinery which extracts, not the 48 to 76 per cent. of saccharine contents of the cane as in our West Indies, but 90 per cent. Some may think that Mr. de Jersey Grut is a little hard on those engaged in the West Indian industry, but can any one deny that they "have been so persistent in fouling their own nests that outside capitalists fight shy of entering what seems so unpromising a field." And as the Special Correspondent of the same journal in the first of a series of articles informs us this morning, their one requirement is fresh capital to enable them to make up for lost time and to bring up their methods and appliances to the highest level which science and mechanical skill may enable them or their competitors to attain. Remove the bounties he argues, and capital will flow in abundantly.

THE BOUNTY SYSTEM AND THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce who have been holding their annual autumnal meeting at Belfast this week have had their attention directed to this obstacle to West Indian prosperity. A gentleman who is I believe well known on the West of England as a prominent Bimetallist.—Mr. Arthur Lee—proposed the following resolution:—"That the bounty system is directly antagonistic to free trade and mischievous in its effects, and that the Government be urged to take strong measures to bring about its abolition; and, further, that this Association requests her Majesty's Government to enter as soon as practicable into a convention with Austria, Germany and other Powers who have expressed their willingness to abolish bounties, such convention to contain a clause prohibiting the entry of bounty-fed sugar into the territories of the contracting Powers."

An animated debate followed, the Manchester men taking a leading part in opposing the measures recommended by Mr. Lee. Thus Mr. Holland, M.P., urged that it was the giving of bounties which was antagonistic to free trade and not the receiving of bounties. While he was not a defender of bounties,—nobody is courageous enough to go to that length—he held that the effect of the imposition of countervailing duties would restrict international trade and raise the price of sugar to the consumer. He hoped that that assembly would have nothing to do with the resolution, for if they accepted it he believed they would embark upon a declining plane whose end they could not now see. The resolution received support from the Edinburgh delegates and from a Bristol delegate (Sir E. Hill, M.P.) The latter gave an account of the pitiful condition of Bristol once the seat of a prosperous sugar-refining trade. Only one refinery remains and that is tottering to its fall. However the majority were the other way and the motion was defeated by 51 to 29.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Scottish Liberals are getting together some interesting candidates for the next General Election. A few days ago it was announced that Mr. Henry Norman, journalist and traveller, had definitely agreed to stand for the College division of Glasgow against Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, and this afternoon we learn that Sir George Robertson, of Chitral fame, has been selected to do battle for the Liberal party in Stirlingshire. He should stand a very good chance of winning. Although Stirlingshire went to the Conservatives, on the occasion of the "debacle" of 1895, it is really a liberal constituency and the majority to be pulled down is only just over 400.

The "St. James's Gazette" makes an announcement which illustrates the truth that in war, politics, and love all is fair. Says your ultra-Conservative contemporary:—"Mr. B. F. Hawksley, who has been selected as the second Liberal candidate for Plymouth at the next General Election, has announced his intention of not coming forward. Mr. Hawksley is solicitor to the British South Africa Chartered Company and also to Mr. Cecil Rhodes." Most persons would imagine from the foregoing that Mr. Hawksley's withdrawal is due to dissatisfaction with Liberal policy, but such is not the case. He abandons "the ambition of a life-time" not because he differs from his fellow-Liberals but owing to the fact that he is not eligible to be a member of Parliament. Years ago it was decided in a privilege debate in the House of Commons in 1830 that a solicitor in Parliamentary practice cannot occupy a seat in the House. Mr. Hawksley is not himself in Parliamentary practice, but a member of his firm is so engaged, and this is found to be a barrier to Mr. Hawksley's candidature. In announcing his decision, Mr. Hawksley says it is with bitter regret that he resigns his candidature, and his regret will not be assuaged by the little *suppressio veri* of which the St. James's is guilty.

The sad death of Professor Peterson is deeply deplored by his numerous friend in this country and heartfelt sympathy is expressed for his sorrowing relatives. The *Times* in an appreciative notice observes that, as Sanscrit Professor at the Elphinstone College, he taught that language on the best European methods to a long succession of Indian students, some of whom have already taken rank as original workers, and all of whom will feel that they have lost by his too early death a trusty guide and an honoured friend. The leading journal adds:—"His death, following so soon after that of another great Sanscritist, Professor Buhler, whose name will also always be associated with the search for Sanscrit manuscripts in India, leaves a blank not easy to fill. We have only received the brief announcement by telegram, but Dr. Peterson must have died in the full vigour of his powers, and in the midst of his many-sided activities, as the other day he contemplated standing as a candidate for the Boden Professorship at Oxford. Some words applied to Theodore Beck, whoes premature loss so many are also lamenting to-day, might, I venture to think, equally apply to Professor Peterson. In paying a tribute to the late Principal of the Aligarh College a friend of his says:—'Englishmen at home can never realize how much of the work of consolidating the Empire is done by men about whom no despatches or newspaper paragraphs are written: done by men like Theodore Beck who go among the people and win their confidence by sincerity and almost saintlike disinterestedness, men who charm them into loyalty and lead them into the paths of civilization. Englishmen at home have heard but little about Theodore Beck, but his name will long be remembered among the Mussulmans of India to whom he devoted his life."

Says the same writer:—"Men who were at Cambridge in the early eighties will remember Theodore Beck, scholar of Trinity and president of the Union, as one of the most conspicuous figures in the University life of the time; his finely chiselled features and the ardour of his boyish ideals were sufficient to arrest attention, but what particulary charmed his friends and made them feel that he was reserved for an unusual career was a certain romantic enthusiasm which seemed to belong rather to the age of Lamartine and the Great Exhibition than to these latter years. He disappeared from the horizon of his English friends, as do all men who go out to India, when he accepted the post of Principal in the recently-founded college in Aligarh; but, now that we have to record his death, I should like to let them know how amply he fulfilled the promise of his early days." After describing Beck's association with Sir Syed Ahmed on building up the College at Aligarh, the writer says:—"Only his colleagues who were closely associated with him can properly appreciate the moral force which was his true greatness. His invincible pluck triumphed over obstacles, mistakes, and discouragements. Although he was surrounded by men who are generally governed by envy and suspicion in judging their neighbours, he never lost faith in mankind, nor in the particular section of it with which he was concerned. His life has just been cut short by overwork in the most unhealthy season of the year and by anxiety for the welfare of his college, but he did not die before the value of his labours had been recognized by responsible statesmen in India."

Mr. Crockett's latest novel is to be published on the 4th of September by Mr. Fisher Unwin in his green-cloth library and colonial library, to suit his clients, while Messrs. James Clarke and Co., have already published it in a neat formal, to suit their clients. "Kit Kennedy" is said to be Mr. Crockett's "David Copperfield," presumably because it is of autobiography compact. But the Copperfield element can scarcely pertain to the titular hero, for he is a "reformed drunkard." Some one has suggested that "the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" will survive "With Kitchener to Khartoum." What life, one wonders, may be prophesied for "The History of a Kiss," a novel by Mr. Andrew Reid Cowan, just published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. There was not much kissing on the way to Khartoum, so the ungenerous estimate of that book hardly counts. On the other hand in ancient Rome Catullus could have told another story. Mr. Reid Cowan's kiss was given in error by a lady to the wrong cavalier, with far-reaching results.

The great Kaffir Kraal Question has suddenly entered upon a new phase. The savage South Africa Syndicate, Limited, have gone to law against the London Exhibitions, Limited, in reference to the refusal of the latter to allow members of the female sex to inspect the Kraal about which we have heard so much lately. On Wednesday the Vacation Judge, Mr. Justice Cozens Hardy, was asked for an injunction to restrain the exclusion of "female visitors"—it will be observed that they are not called ladies—and the matter came on for hearing to-day. The application was unsuccessful, but the Judge expressed no opinion as to whether the plaintiff might not afterwards claim damages.

In the meantime the Magistrate at the West London Police Court is busily employed in punishing "niggers" who molest white women and white women who molest black men. Two "ladies" of this sort were yesterday fined ten shillings or seven days' imprisonment, and the Magistrate says he will increase the punishment if the practice continues. He said the inhabitants had complained of the disgraceful state of the streets near the Exhibition caused by women who unsexed themselves by molesting the black men. Boulogne has of late years become more and more a cockney resort until it has finally become a second Margate. Therefore, when our Continental neighbours, by way of showing what dreadful hypocrites we are, point to the large number of English visitors of both sexes who attend the Sunday bull-fights in Bologne, we shrug our soldiers. We know what and who those visitors are. We are not proud of them and we decline to admit that they are fairly representative of their countrymen and countrywomen. The same class would spend their Sundays at a prize fight at home if such exhibitions were still allowed in these isles, and between a pugilistic encounter and a bull-fight there is not much to chose except that the latter is rather more degrading than the former. There ought to be a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and "respectable people:" as one of the London papers puts it "should make France understand that if she angles for the custom of our scum—well-dressed and ill—she shall be left to the enjoyment of their company." What are the French Government about that they do not stop these disgraceful exhibitions?

THE DEATH ROLL.

M. Jovan Ristitch, the distinguished Servian Statesman who became one of the three Regents when King Milan abdicated in March, 1889; His Holiness Sophronius Pope and Patriarch of Egypt, said to have been 103 years old; Comte Montholon, French diplomatist; the Earl of Lisburne who was not much known beyond his own district; Sir Charles Raymond Burrell, Bart., Sir Robert Stokes, C. B., Colonel Robert Bruce, C.B., Ernest Renshaw, a well-known tennis player, whose death was due to poisoning; Benjamin Wells, a distinguished pianist and lecturer on music; Francis Boyle Pearson, formerly a Civilian Judge of the Allahabad High Court; William Shrubsole Foster, retired Madras Civilian; and R. K. Pauw, a young Civilian of the North-West Provinces.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 22.

LAST night at 10 o'clock we had a very smart shower of rain quite unexpectedly, the fall amounting to 15 cents. The prospects for winter crops appear very bright and most probably, if rain continues like this, up to October, we shall have a fine harvest in winter.

Plague cases have been detected in the town of Dhandhuka of late, and the Civil Surgeon, on receiving the information, went to that place last week and remained there for four days to make proper arrangements. The rate of mortality in the town has increased enormously since the last month. A quarantine of ten days is imposed upon arrivals from Dhandhuka.

The trial of the Sanand raiders concluded last week before Rao Bahadhur Pranlal, First Class Magistrate of Sanand, who discharged 25 of them and committed the rest to the Sessions Court. Ahmedabad enjoys perfect traquility now owing to the immediate arrest and trial of the dacoits at Kanpore, Sanand and Padana.

Mr. F. H. DeSouza, I.C.S., the joint Judge, is appointed Assistant Collector in this district and attached to the taluka of Prantej. On the arrival of Mr. Jebb, the Collector from England, Mr. DeSouza, it is said, will be transferred to Poona, as special officer, on famine relife works.

Hari Sagram and seven other Kolis, of the Gaikwar's territory, were tried on Monday by Mr. Lord, the Sessions Judge, with the aid of assessors on charges of extortion and dacoity under secton 395 of the Indian Penal Code. The facts of the case as stated by the prosecution were that on the 16th August, the accused had gone to the town of Patri to get some employment. The village tank being under repairs, they were engaged as labourers at two annas per day. On their return home, they waylaid and mal-treated the complaintant and his three companions, who were also deprived of their money and clothes. The police on getting information, that a gang of labourers had passed from Patri to Kharaghoda and other places, immediately arrested the accused. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 made a confesson before the Patri Darbar who is specially invested by the Government, with second class powers of a Magistrate etc. No. 3 was identified by the witnesses for the prosecution and No. 6 was found with property acquired in the dacoity.

The learned Judge after carefully reviewing the whole case and agreeing with one of the assessors, covicted Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6 of dacoity and passed sentences ranging from seven to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The rest of the prisoners were acquitted and discharged.

Mr. A. B. Gandevia, pleader, appeared for the defence and Mr. Manibhai Bhagubhai, Assistant public prosecutor for the crown.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 8TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Massilia, Captain C. Gadd, with English mails of 8th September, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. During the voyage she experienced on leaving Aden 18th instant, light variable wind in the Gulf of Aden, and from thence to long. 650° moderate and fresh monsoon with a slight sea. From thence long. 670° light monsoon with occasional showers to port light wind and fine weather. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Baker, Mr R
Bell, Mrs
Crisp, Mr and Mrs
Curnon, Mr and Mrs
Dun, Mr E W
Dun, Miss
Eskin, Mr J
Dawson, Mrs A
Fague, Mr and Mrs R S
Harbottle, Capt and Mrs
Hannesi, Mr and Mrs J
Keane, Lieut Col
Loveday, Mr R
Manners, Mr E
Mortathe, Mr J Mrs and child
McDean, Miss
Nicholls, Mr M E
Paine, Lieut J H
Plews, Mr J A
Price, Mr T H
Robinson, Capt J W Mrs and infant
Sevenoaks, Mr
Stringer, Mr
Swift, Mr L C
Tongpe, Mr S
Tyrall, Lieut and Mrs
Vickers, Mr and Mrs and infant
Waterlow, Mr W T
Waterlow, Mr D
Wallace, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashburner, Lieut H W
Burbidge, Mr A
Burbidge, Mr F W
Ball, Mr G M
Ball, Mrs
Buchanan, Mr and child
Barefoot, Maj
Barefoot, Mrs
Bingham, Lieut W W
Black, Genl W C
Benwell, Mr G L
Courtenay, Col E R
Cooper, Capt P
Chichgar, Mr
Calvert, Mr F R
Donne, Lieut H R B
Duncan, Maj G
Daly, Mr W R
Egerton, Capt
Egerton, Mr B C
Firth, Maj R W
Good, Mr E
Guerstain, Lieut J L
Guerstein, Mrs
Garrett, Mrs
Horne, Mr W
Hudson, Capt H
Hugo, Lieut J W
Hooper, Mr D
Hamilton, Mr W H
Hamilton, Col
Jenkins, Col & Mrs Wolseley
Knight, Mr A J
Lomax, Mr
Muter, Capt
Muter, Mrs
Moffat, Mr J S
Martindell, Mr H
Moore, Capt A G W
Mercer, Mr L
O'Meara, Lieut and Mrs E J
Pearson, Mr J B
Paterson, Mr C A
Poulter, Mr D R
Penfound, Mr A
Royle, Mr J
Reynolds, Capt T G C
Robinson, Mr N E
Smith, Lieut L A
Smith, Mr R N
Simpson, Mr
Sprenger, Mr
Stewart, Mrs
Taylor, Maj P B
Trewman, Maj G S
Taylor, Capt N C
Thakore, Mr H H
Trevillion, Mr
Webb, Mrs
Whitby, Mrs H T
Warins, Mr and Mrs W L
Webb, Mr
Winter, Mr G B

FROM BRINDISI.

Arbuthnot, Mr N R
Gibb, Mr W M
Jenkins, Mr J L
Morrison, Dr W
Norwood, Maj J

FROM ADEN.—Mazuchass, Mride Souza

LORD HAWKE'S WEST INDIAN TEAM.

THE proposal to invite a West Indian cricketing team to this country during the summer of 1900 is a very happy idea. Lord Hawke, writing from the West Indian Club, states that the leading West Indian cricket clubs have been approached, and that the clubs of Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent have expressed their willingness to co-operate in the choice of a representative team. Such a team would probably be very worthy of the steel, or rather the willow, of our English county clubs, perhaps even of an all-England eleven. There need be no fear that such a tour would involve any financial loss, and it would tend to develop that athletic sympathy which forms not the least important link in the chain uniting the mother country and her colonies.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

THE following team will represent the Rovers in the opening match of the tournament this evening against R. A., Colaba. Kick off at 5 o'clock prompt.

C Howson	Goal.
G Walton, W Scrafton	Backs.
W Swarden, F Parker, J Strang	Half-backs.
W B Latta, R M Preston, W Cheeseman, F A Thomas, P Fisher	Forwards.
W Manning	Reserve.
Mr Hunter, Bombay Gymkhana	Referee.

THE ZANZIBAR MAIL.

THE outward voyage of the Pei-Ho was not without mishap. Great heat was experienced during her passage through the Red Sea, the temperature for two days reaching 102° F., the slight local breeze blowing being with regard to the ship a following wind. The second day's heat was marked by a sad occurrence, one of the stewards committing suicide by jumping overboard unobserved. At Djibouti the second cook was struck down by the heat and died in a few hours, while two other cooks were so overcome as to be put on the sick list, impromptu helps for the cooking having to be obtained from "before the mast". The funeral of the deceased cook took place at sea on the next morning, the "Black Fathers," passengers on board, performing the last offices, and the ship's company a ton ing in full.—*Zanzibar Gazette*

THE NECESSITY OF INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the circumstances which make for inoculation, not the least noticeable is the support it has gained from the medical profession. It seems to be thought in some quarters that only a few individual medical men advocate inoculation. The fact, however, is the other way. It does not seem to be generally known that the majority of the profession in Bombay has decidedly pronounced itself on the side of inoculation. This pronouncement was made on two notable occasions. At a meeting of the native medical profession under the auspices of the Medical Union in November last, there was an animated debate lasting over three sittings. At the end of the debate the following resolutions were carried by a majority of twenty-five against four:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that considering the data now available and the satisfactory results of the observations collected regarding the protective effect of Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic, the time has now arrived for the profession to make a definite pronouncement on the subject and to invite the public to resort freely to the protective treatment as the only safe-guard against plague"

2. "The immunity derived from inoculation when done with a full dose appears to last for at least six months, but there is the possibility of its lasting much longer."

3. "From the observations collected lately it appears that the second inoculation done ten days or so after the first, further reduces the incidence of plague in those who resort to inoculation, and a third, if such be practicable, will increase the immunity still further. The public are therefore to be invited to resort to at least two inoculations, and even to a third if practicable. The duration of protection is also likely to be enhanced by such a repetition."

4. "This meeting of medical men who have had a wide experience of inoculation of persons of all positions, ages, and conditions, declares emphatically that rumours of inoculation originating different diseases, such as leprosy, syphilis &c., are devoid of any foundation; that considering the nature of the prophylactic which does not contain any living germs, such an eventuality is absolutely impossible; and that there are no facts to show that inoculation aggravates any existing ailments despite of rare and isolated instances which may at first suggest such an idea."

Then in December last I read a paper on Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic inoculation at a meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, on which a very interesting debate took place, and a resolution thanking Dr. Haffkine for the discovery of the prophylactic was carried unanimously, about thirty members being present. When Dr. Haffkine first announced the discovery the Principal and Professors of the Grant Medical College were among the first to get themselves inoculated. In June last Professor Haffkine carried the discussion to England. There, at a meeting of the Royal Society under the presidency of Lord Lister, Professor Haffkine explained his theory and method of inoculation as a protection against plague. The leading scientific journals in England such as the Lancet and the British Medical Journal have also pronounced their approval. Under these circumstances especially with Lord Lister's acceptance, inoculation may be fairly said to have gained the complete confidence of the medical profession. As a sure sign of this confidence may be noticed the fact that on the mere threatening of the plague to break out in Europe the authorities in England thought it advisable to arm themselves with a stock of fifty-thousand doses. The other European Governments have made similar indents upon the Parel Laboratory. These circumstances indicate a growing and abiding faith in the heart of the European public. Our own experiences point in the same direction.

The figures of the experiments at various places such as Damaun, Mora, Undhera, Lanauli, Karki, Hubli and Dharwar have been often quoted and commented on, those of the experiment at Undhera being particularly remarkable for the accuracy of obervation and the similarity of the hygienic and other conditions. It is the fashion to call the figures inaccurate, or even worse names, but it has never been shown where the inaccuracy lies. In the absence of any reliable evidence to the contrary the figures which have the guarantee of official correction must be accepted as true. They invariably show that inoculation has been able to save a considerable number of human lives, whereas the absence of it, under like circumstances, has resulted in heavy loss. These figures form the data on one side, with nothing to oppose them on the other. In this state of the evidence the only rational verdict possible is, that inoculation has succeeded in its object. The figures which have been available more recently confirm the same verdict. In the Belgaum Cantonment among 7,486 inoculated persons there were twelve attacks and three deaths, while among two hundred uninoculated persons there were eighteen attacks and fifteen deaths. At the latter rate the deaths among the inoculated ought to have been 561 instead of three. Dr. Chinoy, medical officer at Hubli, reports that in a railway chawl occupied by a thousand people, all the residents are inoculated. The place was seriously infected last year. In the present year though plague is raging in the town and the residents of the chawl are in daily communication with the town, there is not a single case in the chawl. The experience of some leading gentlemen in Bombay, which has been kindly communicated to me, is of even greater importance. The Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji writes to me: "In the epidemic of 1897-98 (October to June) all the servants and all the members of my family remained in Bombay. All of us with the exception of two or three were inoculated, twice in about January and February. There was no case of plague, although enormous numbers of people died in almost every house on all sides of my compound" Referring to the epidemic of 1898-99 Mr. Justice Tyabji writes: "Almost all the members of the family and the servants were inoculated once, while a few were inoculated twice. Three Pardeshi Ghodawalas were not inoculated at all. There was no case of plague among any of the servants who had been inoculated, but one of the three uninoculated Pardeshees was attacked with plague and died after he had been removed to the hospital. The plague raged firmly in all the neighbouring houses on the hill but left my compound untouched except as stated above." The inmates of the compound are stated to be about a hundred persons, and Mr. Justice Tyabji insists that tenants living on his premises must get themselves inoculated. In addition to inoculation great precaution was also taken as regards sanitary measures, such as taking off the tiles, disinfection and so forth. The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram writes to me that out of 22 servants all were inoculated, 19 of them thrice, and 3 on one occasion. In 1897 two deaths occurred, but both the deceased were not inoculated. Mr. Fazulbhai further says that in the house of his neighbour out of thirty uninoculated persons nearly three-forths succumbed to the plague. The place became such a centre of infection that it attracted the notice of Sir James Campbell who ordered the servants' quarters to be burnt down. My friend adds significantly: "Even this latter experience illustrates the undoubted protection afforded by adopting Haffkine's prophylactic serum." Mr. Kamrudin Amiradin living at Chowpati writes that in 1898 eighteen of his servants were inoculated and three were uninoculated. Of these two of the uninoculated died of plague. This year, he says, all the servants and their families have been inoculated already, some of them of their own accord asking to be inoculated without delay. Mr. K. M. Shroff living at Parel gives a similarly encouraging account. He has a large staff under him, both in the Veterinary Hospital and his dairy. All the persons have been inoculated every year and there has been a clean record with the exception of one man who died within two days of employment.

Such is the information I have casually collected. I daresay the experience of many a house-holder in Bombay will point in the same direction. The effect on the whole is to bring home to me a conviction that in the event of a fresh plague epidemic our only safety lies in inoculation. This conclusion has been borne in upon me, not as a result of enthusiasm or partisanship, but of gradual and steady conviction brought on by the irresistible logic of facts. I was myself no friend of inoculation in the first year, but I kept an open mind. The results as they accumulated, satisfied me that inoculation had the merit that its champions claimed for it. To wait for yet further confirmation, and to refuse to trust inoculation in face of such satisfactory testimony is to act like the man who would not get into water unless he learned to swim. Such an attitude of scepticism is at this juncture most ill-timed. I therefore call upon my fellow-citizens to view the question with an open mind, and I have no doubt they will come to the same conclusion that I have done. The advocates of inoculation have no personal end to serve. Their solicitude is only to save human life. They are persuaded that inoculation is the best safeguard against the coming danger. They therefore invite the attention of the people to this remedy and ask them to avail themselves of it betimes. The people have only to leave aside their own indifference, to shake themselves free from some hasty prejudices and *a priori* theories, and to look to ascertained facts with a willing mind, and their response can no longer be a question of doubt. Already there is a turn in the tide. There have been four public meetings, two of the Mahomedan community presided over by the Hon Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, a third of the Hindu community presided over by Shett Veerchand Dipchand, and a fourth at Mahim under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji. At the close of these meetings crowds of people pressed forward to be inoculated on the spot. Shet Virchandji is a Jain of the Jains, and his adhesion to the cause is highly significant. Mr. K. B. Cama and Rao Saheb Malap among the mill-owners have set a good example. If house-owners, mill-owners, employers of labour or a large scale, and other men of light and leading put forth a strong and strenuous effort they could prevail upon the persons within the range of their influence. I know of some landlords who have insisted upon inoculation as a condition of residence in their tenements. I would not advocate any rigid and severe rules, but persuasion and even some soft pressure would be quite allowable. When the people realize the objects they will not be slow to appreciate the benevolence of the measure. The notification declaring that inoculated persons will be allowed certain privileges, and exemptions from plague rules is a step in the right direction. These exemptions must be worked in a spirit of true consistency, good faith and sympathy. The people must be re-assured that the exemptions will be genuine, and that the rules will be worked with uniform generosity. The chance of escaping the stringency of the plague rules may turn the scale in many a wavering mind. Some heads of departments are, I learn, using already some gentle pressure on their subordinates. If each person in authority whether as head of an office or a house, a frotory or landed estate uses the power of his position in the way of soft persuasion a large body of people could be reached and put under protection. The famine immigrants who are pouring in daily require to be attended to. In their helpless condition they would be a more easy prey to the plague, and would become a source of danger to the other population of the city. They should be inoculated in a body and rendered immune. It is essential that the work should be commenced forthwith. Immunity must be disseminated through the masses of the people before the recrudecence of plague begins in earnest. Some persons are apt to think that it would be time enough if they bestirred themselves when the plague would actually come on. But such a procrastination is likily to be attended with baneful results. Daring the course of a virulent epidemic the whole atmosphere gets so saturated with the poison that inoculation is likely to be less effective. If the whole population is inoculated before the plague assumes an epidemio form there is less likelihood of a recrudecence occurring, or should it occur at all it will be mild. It must moreover be remembered that the inoculation of such a vast city as Bombay with about a million souls is a work of time. The supply of the prophylactic fluid necessary for the purpose of protecting such a large population cannot be prepared all at once, especially in view of the foreign demands upon the Laboratory. Let me therefore impress upon my fellow-citizens the necessity of prompt action. We must all of us use our utmost efforts in persuading all who come under on influence to get themselves protected by means of inoculation. The work brooks no delay. To protect the great part of the population must mean an active effort of some months. But it is a work of humanity, and must be undertaken at all cost. Popular ignorance and prejudice may prove an obstacle for some time, but if the workers have faith in their cause they will not long be hampered by any impediments. If the experience of Dr. Chinoy is a reliable guide, even ignorant people soon learn the lesson. Example becomes catching. If the men of education lead the way, their less gifted brethren will not be slow to follow.—Yours, &c.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

24th Sept. 1899.

SHOCKING FATALITY AT HONG KONG.

A MIDSHIPMAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

HONGKONG, September 4.

A VERY sad occurrence took place yesterday in the new territory, a midshipman of H.M.S. Orlando being instantaneously killed through the accidental discharge of a revolver in his own possession. On Friday last a party of four midshipmen obtained leave of absence from the Orlando to proceed on a shooting picnic to the new territory. The party left the ship in a sampan, and sailed up river in the direction of Castle Peak. On Saturday a shooting party, comprising Messrs. Meugens, Jordan, Hazeland, Struthers, Silverthorne and Lloyd, also left for the new territory in the steam launch Olympia. Next day the party proceeded ashore somewhere in the vicinity of Castle Peak, and went in search of birds. Messrs. Silverthorne, Jordan and Hazeland went off in a different direction from the other two comprising the party, and met the four midshipmen between nine and ten o'clock. After some conversation it was agreed that, as the midshipmen would probably overstay their leave had they to trust to the sampan to return to Hongkong, they should return with the others in the Olympia. Three of the midshipmen were carrying fowling pieces, and the fourth, named Evelyn Govett, had a Mauser revolver with rifle stock attachment. It was very warm, and the party sat down together on the hillside and were chatting away pleasantly, when a report was heard. It was not at first realised what had occurred, and a remark was even expressed about fooling with firearms, but all were horrified to discover Govett, who had been sitting at the end of the row, fall over on his left side. Blood flowed from a wound in his forehead. It would seem that while the others were engaged in conversation Govett had been examining his revolver, and it is presumed that he was probably looking down the barrel with the object of finding out the cause of a miss fire, when he accidentally touched the trigger with his thumb and the charge exploded. It is quite evident from the powder stains on his forehead that the revolver was close to his face. The bullet passed right through the head, making a hole in his hat, and rebounded from a rock some distance away. The revolver was found near the body. The poor fellow expired in a few minutes. The companions of the deceased went off to a village to secure bamboo poles and a shutter to improvise a stretcher, and Messrs. Jordan, Silverthorne and Lloyd followed, carrying the corpse. The midshipmen returned with bamboo poles and a board, and the body was carried down to the creek, where Mr. Meugens had called up the sampan belonging to the midshipmen. The body was rowed off to the steam launch Olympia, and reverently placed on board. After the remainder of the shooting party arrived on board, the launch steamed off to Hongkong, three officers of the Orlando, who had been on a similar excursion of the midshipmen, being picked up off a sampan on the way. The Olympia arrived alongside the Orlando early in the afternoon, and the mournful intelligence was communicated to the Captain. The body was taken on board the cruiser, but was afterwards removed to the Naval hospital. The deceased was a promising young officer of only eighteen years of age, and came out in the Orlando to join the Rear-Admiral's flagship, the Barfleur. The funeral took place this afternoon at the Happy Valley, full naval honours being accorded. An enquiry will be held at the Magistracy on Thursday.

HONGKONG, Sept. 5.

Yesterday afternoon, the body of Evelyn Govett, midshipman on board the Orlando, who was accidentally shot on the previous day, was interred in the Protestant Cemetery at the Happy Valley with full naval honours. Shortly after five o'clock the cortege left the Naval Hospital. The band of the cruiser headed the mournful procession, and during the march to the cemetery played the several impressive funeral marches. A firing party of bluejackets from the Orlando, in charge of Lieutenant McKenzie, marched with reversed arms. A detachment of bluejackets carrying wreaths followed, and then came the gun carriage with the coffin, covered with the Union Jack, and buried in floral tokens of respect for the dead, sent by the deceased's shipmates, the various arms of the services and friends in the Colony. The deceased's cap and sword reposed amongst the flowers. The pall bearers were the deceased's brother midshipmen, Messrs Gipps, Littledow, Crutchley, Collett, Johnson, Shepherd, Partington and Bignell. The gun carriage was followed by the other midshipmen, the Captain and officers of the Orlando and the officers of other warships in port, representatives from the different services in the Colony, and civilian friends. At the gate of the cemetery, the Rev. Mr Meers, chaplain of the Orlando, awaited the arrival of the cortege. The coffin was borne to the grave on the shoulders of bluejackets from the cruiser, the chaplain preceding reading the burial service. The service at the graveside was most impressive. A startling incident occurred immediately after the body had been lowered into the grave, one of the bearers falling down in a faint. A party of four bluejackets carried away their comrade from the graveside, and he recovered shortly afterwards under the treatment of the ship's surgeon. The firing party paid the mournful tribute of three volleys over the grave of the departed officer, and the 'last post' was sounded. The large profusion of floral tributes were laid beside the grave, and the mourners silently left the resting place of the dead.—*China mail*

THE Council of War which has been trying Generals Paredes Diaz and Moreu on the charges brought against them in connection with the destruction of the Spanish squadron at Santiago has absolved these officers from all responsibility for that disaster.

NEW AMERICAN BATTLESHIP.

THE *Alabama*, the latest of the United States "lick creation" warships, has just gone through a successful trial trip. She was laid down in 1897 and launched about a year ago. In her trial on August 30th she reached a speed of 17·53 knots with hand

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

THE BOER REPLY.

(From the "Times," September 8th.)

THE following despatch from Pretoria has been received by the Transvaal Agency at Brussels:—

"In reply to the last despatch of the British Government the Transvaal Government handed on Saturday to the British Agent at Pretoria a response, of which the following is the purport:—

"'The Transvaal regrets that Great Britain is of opinion that it is not able to accept the proposals made by the Transvaal in its despatches of August 19 and 21, by which the term for obtaining the franchise was fixed at five years and the number of representatives of the Witwatersrand district was increased. The Government regrets this the more inasmuch as it had considered itself able to deduce from the negotiations previous to its formal proposals that the latter would be accepted by the British Government. In these conditions the Transvaal considers that its proposals are annulled and finds it unnecessary to submit them to the Volksraad and to the people. It remains of opinion that the proposals are extremely liberal and were more extensive than those put forward by the High Commissioner at the Bloemfontein Conference. It is also of opinion that the conditions which attached to these proposals are reasonable.

"'The Transvaal has never desired that Great Britain should abandon any right which it possesses in virtue of the London Convention of 1884, or in virtue of international law, respecting the protection of its subjects, but it wished to assure itself that Great Britain would abide by the London Convention and international law, and that the differences in question would be solved in accordance with the rules of justice and equity recognized by civilized States and also sanctioned by Great Britain. The Transvaal hopes that these declarations will still lead to a good understanding and a solution of existing difficulties. In regard to the question of suzerainty the Government refers to its despatch of April 16 1898, and considered it superfluous again to repeat it.

"'It has already made known to the British Agent its objections to accepting the proposals contained in the High Commissioner's telegram of August 2, suggesting the appointment of delegates to draw up a report on the last electoral law voted by the Volksraad. If the one-sided examination referred to in the last British despatch, which was to be made by the British Agent and by other persons to be appointed by the High Commissioner, should show that the existing electoral law can be made still more efficacious, the Transvaal is ready to make proposals to the Volksraad with this object. It is also disposed to furnish all the information and enlightenment possible, but is of opinion that the result of such an inquiry, as far as regards a useful appreciation of the law, will be of little value. Nevertheless, the Government is very desirous of satisfying Great Britain in regard to the electoral law and the representation of the mining districts. With this object it begs to observe that where a difference exists between the telegram of August 2 received by the High Commissioner and Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of July 22 the Transvaal finds itself bound to adhere to the contents of this latter despatch.

"'In that despatch the Imperial Government points out, it is said, that the stipulations of the law are complicated and give rise to technical questions, so that the best means of treating these questions would be by means of a conference of the delegates of the two Governments, who could send the results of this conference, with their views upon it, to their respective Governments. Considering that by these proposals Great Britain does not aim at any interference in the affairs of the country, and that this action cannot be considered as a precedent, but has solely for its object to ascertain whether the law fulfils its object, the Government will await the ulterior proposals of Great Britain as to the eventual constitution of such a commission, as well as the place and time of meeting.

"'The Transvaal Government further proposes to send at an early date a fresh reply to the letter of July 27, and expresses satisfaction with the fact that Great Britain has declared herself ready to negotiate on the question of a Court of Arbitration. It would, however, like to learn if the burghers of the Orange Free State would be admitted into such a Court, and would also like to know what proposals will be or will not be discussed by the Court. It appears to the Transvaal Government that the restrictions imposed will prevent the object aimed at from being attained. With regard to the ulterior conference, the Transvaal awaits the communications of Great Britain.'"

JOURNALISTS ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

Our late Johannesburg correspondent wrote on Wednesday:—

On Friday night I received information that Mr. Pakeman, the editor of the "Leader," had been arrested on a charge of high treason, and that detectives were searching for me. All day long Johannesburg had been in a state of panic, rumours had been circulating of impending arrests, and I received many solemn warnings to go, but felt entirely sceptical of danger, not believing it possible that Pretoria would throw down the gauntlet just yet.

My escape was owing not to any cleverness or foresight of mine, but to the utter imbecility of the detectives. Warrants were handed to them for execution at 5-30, and at 6-30 I went to the post office and despatched a telegram to London. At 7-30 I left my club to go home, passing, as I have since learnt, the detectives in the doorway.

After dinner a messenger drove up conveying an urgent warning from a friend, of which I still made light, but while I was talking to him two friends arrived with definite information of Mr. Pakeman's arrest, and then it was impossible to ignore the situation any longer. To me it seemed a certain indication that the Government had adopted a policy of defiance which made war inevitable, and I had very solid reasons, based on four months' continuous threats from every quarter, including the State Secretary, for believing that in case of war my life would be worth little if I was captured.

I drove down in an open cab, passing through the principal streets, and dismissed the cab near the *Leader* office, where I called and verified the fact of Mr. Pakeman's arrest on a charge of high treason. I then walked to a friend's house, where I found Mr. Hull, a prominent leader among the Uitlanders, who occupied a high place on the list of those marked for arrest.

There we remained till early on Monday morning, when we started under a slight disguise to drive to the Vaal river, originally intending to attempt to cross Pary's drift, towards Potchefstroom, but afterwards deciding on the apparently more but probably less dangerous course of facing Viljoen's drift, near the main line to the south.

We arrived at the drift at the luncheon hour, and probably that was the reason why we found it unguarded. We crossed ever into the Orange Free State, and the same evening we caught the mail train to the Cape, on which next day, after reaching British territory, we found Mrs. Hull, greatly to her surprise.

Dr. Smuts's statement that the warrants were issued without his knowledge from Pretoria is a palpable and ridiculous falsehood. I happen to know that the arrests were arranged at his office, and that on Saturday morning, in response to a telegram stating that Mr. Hull had escaped to Natal, he wired to Johannesburg:—"Don't mind Hull at present, find Monypenny, and at all costs arrest him."

It is now stated that the Transvaal Government is sending a supplementary despatch accepting a joint inquiry, which must, after the withdrawal of the recent offer, mean inquiry as to the present seven years' law. It is to be hoped that this will receive no one. We have got far beyond that stage now; all South Africa would laugh at such an inquiry, which in the present state of Johannesburg is impossible, and in any case it could have no result but that of gaining time for the Boers.

The question is not any longer the details of the Franchise Law, but it is whether the Republic or Great Britain is supreme in South Africa. The delay is already making England ridiculous, and further dalliance will be fatal. War is not yet inevitable, but there is only one way to settle the South African problem, and that is to demand disarmament, and to make a military demonstration to enforce it.

In the Volksraad on Tuesday Mr. Coester brought forward his motion asking for an explanation regarding the concentration of British troops on the border and the stoppage of arms at Delagoa Bay. A motion that the House should await the reply of the Government on Thursday was unanimously agreed to, Mr Coester's motion being set down for discussion on that day.

The debate showed the hopelessness of expecting any concessions at the moment from the Transvaal Legislature. Conservative and Progressive members alike condemned the proceedings of the Imperial authorities, and all the speeches were couched in terms of bitter reproach against England.

Official circles at Cape Town regard the statements from Pretoria that the authorities were unaware of the warrants for high treason as simply incredible. Leading Uitlanders now in Cape Town are positive regarding the intention to effect their arrest and that of the two editors. If Pretoria was really unaware of the existence of warrants for such an offence as high treason, a state of administrative anarchy exists which is as dangerous as Pretorian action would be.

British subjects are departing daily, and a serious movement of white miners is feared within the next week, as last month's wages will then be received. This would mean an industrial crisis added to the political and commercial one.

The railways are almost unable to cope with the outward rush of passengers.

Figures which have been published show that the temporary Relief Committee for the last six weeks has given continuous relief to an average of 1,554 people.

PREPARATIONS AT JOHANNESBURG.

The inhabitants of Johannesburg are preparing for the eventuality of war. The inmates of the Children's Home are being sent to Natal, and the Town Council are laying in three months' supplies of food for the men and animals of the scavenging department. The trains leaving the place are packed. The most prominent men have already left.

The report of the Road Commission on the liquor traffic has been published. The majority of the members recommend that the natives be allowed to make a limited daily purchase, while the minority are in favour of total prohibition.

In the Cape Assembly on Aug. 31 an unusual episode occurred. The Opposition leaders urged that the voting of the Estimates, which is unusually late and has not been expedited by the Ministry, should be completed. Neither side, however, hinted at what is behind—namely, that if the Estimates were completed the new Ministry of Mr. Schreiner's possible dismissal would be furnished with supplies.

In the Cape Assembly on Monday Sir J. Gordon Sprigg said that he had been privately informed that 500 Mausers were removed from Port Elizabeth last week to the Orange Free State under a permit. He asked whether this was correct.

Mr. Schreiner replied that no such permit had been granted. He was informed that 500 rifles arrived by the steamship Greek, but no application had been made for their removal.

At the evening sitting of the Assembly Mr. Schreiner said that since replying to Sir J. G. Sprigg he had ascertained that the 500 rifles which permits brought by the Greek were those for which permits had already been given on July 8.

The Cape Assembly on Monday passed the Land and Income-tax Bill. The Legislative Council rejected it by 12 votes to ten.

The Government Appropriation Bill for £500,000, which had already been passed by the House of Assembly, has been reduced by the Legislative Council by one-half, 13 members voting for the reduction and nine against it.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Cape Assembly, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg asked the Government for an assurance that there were no current permits for the transport through the colony of arms and ammunition, or, if there were, that they would in present circumstances be cancelled. Mr. Schreiner said there were no such unsatisfied permits for large quantities. As to small quantities for local importers there was no desire at present to stop such importations.

The *Argus* publishes an article in which it states that the number of voters in the Transvaal in 1881 was 10,000, and points out that allowing for an increase of 60 per cent. since that date, the present total falls short of the exaggerated computations formed by the Boers.

It is reported that Mr. Hofmeyr has telegraphed to President Kruger to expect no help from Cape Colony in the event of hostilities.

General Sir F. W. Forester-Walker received an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival at Cape Town on Tuesday, and was cheered along the streets.

Agitation continues at Mafeking owing to the defenceless condition of the place, and a requisition has been signed asking the mayor to call a meeting to discuss the matter.

A telegram from Pietermaritzburg states that a petition is circulating among the Dutch inhabitants of Umvoti demanding an inquiry into the charges of disloyalty made against them, and repudiating the aspersion. The new force for the defence of Natal will comprise between 600 and 700 men, and will be composed exclusively of volunteers.

It is stated that the Swazis, in the event of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal, would attack the Boers unless ordered by the British to refrain from any such action.

THE EFFECT IN BUSINESS.

The political situation is causing a stagnation of business at a Bulawayo. The special service corps is now in complete readiness, and is anxious to move.

The steamship German has arrived at Lorenzo Marques with 175 cases of cartridges, 10 cases of swords, and 172 cases of bullets for use in Martini-Henry rifles. Her Majesty's cruiser Philomel has also arrived at Lorenzo Marques.

Arms and ammunition are being distributed among the burghers in the Orange Free State. A quantity of war stores are deposited in the Market Square.

The burghers in the Fauresmith district are divided in opinion as to whether they should assist the Transvaal in case of war or not. Many farmers are preparing to take the field at a moment's notice and have provisions and biltong ready. A large section, however, are opposed to aiding the Transvaal. Popular feeling in Jagersfontein is in favour of neutrality.

An American gentleman resident in South Africa paid a visit to Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, with the object of pointing out that about 1,000 Americans were among the persons seeking to benefit through Lord Lansdowne's intervention in the Transvaal, and urging that they were entitled to the protection of the United States. Mr. Hay, while assuring his visitor that he would do all that was possible to protect American citizens, replied that he could not undertake to interfere in the political phases of the difficulty. He has instructed the United States Consul in Pretoria vigilantly to watch developments and their effect upon American subjects and their interests, and to provide the latter with such protection as may be necessary in case a conflict should endanger them.

The State Department has decided that it is not feasible or necessary to send a warship to South Africa. It is pointed out that a war vessel could get no nearer the Transvaal than Delagoa Bay, and that it would be impossible to send marines across the country, even if such a course were considered desirable. The State Department will rely on the American Consul in Pretoria for the protection of American interests.

At a meeting held at The Hague on September 1 in the great hall of the Institute of Arts and Sciences in support of the South African Republics, Professor Muller stated that it was only the greed for gold which moved British statesmen and capitalists to commit a monstrous crime against the right of nations, but if war broke out the Boers would fight like true heroes. After congratulating the Orange Free State upon its support of the Transvaal, the Professor concluded by proposing the following motion:—"This meeting desires to express its sympathy with the loyalty of the Orange Free State burghers to their brethren of the Transvaal."

A telegram received by the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* states that a deputation, representing 6,000 Germans resident in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Heidelberg, and Krugersdorp, has offered the Boer Government its active support in the event of war. This offer has been accepted by the Government, which will allow the German volunteers to elect their own officers. Commenting upon this telegram, the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* says:—"It is to be feared that the Boer Government will allow itself to be tempted by the support of so many Germans capable of bearing arms into going further in its resistance to England than is advisable in view of the general situation for the interests of the Boer State."

The *National Zeitung* regards the action of the Transvaal Government against Mr. Pakeman, Mr. Monypenny, and Mr. Hosken as a great mistake, and admits that the conduct of the Boers during the last few days has done much to increase the difficulties of the situation.

Speaking at Carnarvon on Sept. Mr. Brynmor Jones, M. P., held that the British Government was bound to protect the rights of its subjects in the Transvaal to uphold the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 and the principles of international law and comity. He thought Mr. Chamberlain's despatches stated the case of the Uitlanders with fairness and moderation, and that those who encouraged the Boer Government in resisting all claims for the redress of grievances were endangering the situation far more than those who took their stand by the side of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Ellis Griffith M.P. entirely endorsed Mr. Brynmor Jones's views.

Lord Loch, speaking at the dinner given to the Australian eleven on Sept. 7th, said:—No State could claim sovereign independence whose foreign relations were subject to the control of another Power. By the Convention of 1884 the foreign relations of the Transvaal were subject to the approval and control of Great Britain. It was a control that we could never relax, never forego. (Cheers.) If that was made a condition of the terms of peace, it would be impossible for her Majesty's Government to listen to it for a moment. (Cheers.) He trusted that wiser counsels would prevail, and that President Kruger, knowing the danger that he ran, fully acquainted—as he (Lord Loch) knew he was—with the impossibility of resisting England successfully, would at the last moment come to accept the moderate demands made upon him. (Cheers.)

Bloemfontein, Sept. 7 (*Reuter*).—It is understood that all the artillery reserves have been called out, and that the burghers have been notified to be in readiness for service. The last Transvaal despatch is regarded here in the gravest light, and as amounting to the disappearance of the last hope of peace.

The *Cape Times* says of the flight of prominent Uitlanders from Johannesburg "it would please us better if the leaders of the movement cast in their lot with the people. But it is not given to everyone to be a hero and a martyr. That is all that can be said on the matter."

WAR PREPARATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A war tribunal has been established in Johannesburg, and will assume its functions when an ultimatum has been received.

From Bloemfontein it is reported that all the artillery reserves have been called out, and that the burghers have been notified to be ready for services.

The 800 Boers detrained at Standerton are now encamped on the Natal border.

News has reached Ladysmith that six quickfiring guns have arrived at Volksrust (close to the Natal border) from Pretoria.

Another account states that the Boers are moving artillery up to the neighbourhood of Laing's Nek, and are practising Maxim fire.

Arrangements for the defence of Newcastle are said now to be practically complete.

According to the *Morning Post* correspondent, the military commander at Pietermaritzburg declares that the Orange Free State Boers who had settled in Natal trekked so hurriedly that the ewes in their flocks lambed prematurely. The veldt on both sides of Van Reenen's Pass on this account covered with dead lambs, with, in most cases, their throats cut.

WARLIKE SPEECHES IN THE RAAD.

Pretoria, Thursday Night Sept. 7th.—Mr. Coetse's motion regarding the mobilization of British troops on the Transvaal border was the subject of an animated debate in the Volk-raad to-day. At the outset the chairman and President Kruger both urged the members to observe moderation in their remarks.

Mr. Reitz read the following telegram from Sir A. Milner in response to the request for an explanation addressed to the High Commissioner through Mr. Conyngham Greene: "I do not know what Mr. Reitz refers to when he alludes to the massing of troops. This must be British troops in South Africa, the position and numbers of which are no secret, but it is a matter of common knowledge that they are here to protect British interests and make provision against eventualities."

Mr. Schutte accused Great Britain of threatening the Republic, and said that the Boers ought, therefore, to prepare on their side.

Mr. Lombaard made a violent speech attacking Sir A. Milner, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Rhodes, and concluding by saying that the Government should lose no time in sending the burghers to the border. War would be better than the present state of affairs.

Mr. Dutoit declared it was impossible to speak of Mr. Chamberlain unless in insulting terms, and condemned the speech made by the Colonial Secretary at the Highbury garden party. He declared that Great Britain was endeavouring to make might prevail over right, and held Mr. Chamberlain responsible. The Transvaal would, however, defend its independence. The speaker agreed with Mr. Lombaard that war, if it must come, had better come at once.

President Kruger deprecated the violence of the preceding speakers' remarks.

Mr. Vanrensburg strongly condemned Mr. Chamberlain's attitude and tone towards the Transvaal and his general action, and thought that the Transvaal must be prepared for all emergencies. He declared that the Transvaal had no desire to deprive England of any rights under the Convention, and denied the reality of the Outlanders' alleged grievances.

Mr. Tosen proceeded to make use of very strong language in regard to the Jameson Raid, and was called to order by the Chairman. As regards Sir A. Milner's reply, he pointed out that it was in the same terms as those used by the High Commissioner at Bloemfontein, and he advised the members not to declare war.

Mr. Seyn said the time had come for the Raad to adjourn and for the members to go home and prepare to start for the border. Mr. Lauw, speaking in the same warlike tone, declared that the suzerainty did not exist.

The debate continued in the afternoon in the same uncompromising tone. President Kruger, who on rising to speak was greeted with loud cheers, expressed his conviction of the justice of his country's cause and his confidence in God to see that right prevailed against might. He argued that British subjects had excluded themselves from political rights in the Transvaal by refusing to accept the franchise when offered to them years ago. The President, alluding to the second conference proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, could not imagine that any point could be raised in which the Transvaal would fail to be declared in the right. He felt, however, that the Outlanders did not want the franchise for the country in which they lived. On the question of suzerainty he declared there was no suzerainty. All now depended upon Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the last despatch of the Transvaal Government. He had already given away all he could, except independence. The President concluded by saying that Mr. Chamberlain and he were only arbitrators, God was the final arbitrator, and he hoped that God would change Mr. Chamberlain's heart. If the proposal for a second conference were renewed the Transvaal would do its utmost to meet the other side. (Loud cheers.)—Reuter.

THE BOER SIDE TO.

The *World* publishes the following extraordinary message from the Transvaal Government:—

"We gladly accede to your request to put the Boer side before the American public. The present agitation against the Republic emanates partly from a certain section of British residents, to whom the existence of Republics embracing the most flourishing parts of South Africa is a standing eyesore, and who suffer from the prevailing jingo mania, and partly from the mining capitalists who not content with having here the best mining laws in the world, wish also to have complete control over legislation and administration.

"The franchise was taken up because it was thought that the republic would not yield on that point. Now that it is altered—the franchise does not materially differ from the American, and in many respects it is easier—the agitation has become much worse. Its object is clearly the destruction of the Republic, and the complete control of the richest mines in the world. The Press is entirely controlled by capitalists, and engaged in unprecedented misrepresentation, to prejudice the world against the Republic.

"We are determined to defend to the uttermost that freedom and self-government for which our people have shed their blood in every part of South Africa. Though we have no powerful friends, as you proved to Venezuela and other Republics, we have strong faith in the cause of freedom. Republicanism will triumph in the end."

TROOPS FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

The Press Association is enabled to give the complete composition of the Home Force which will be sent to the Transvaal for the fighting line in the event of war being declared. In addition to this force there would be, of course, corps troops and others for the line of communication. The following are the eight Home Brigades which the War Office are prepared to place under orders at any moment:—

First Cavalry Brigade.—1st (Royal) Dragoons, Hounslow; Royal Scots Greys, Edinburgh; 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Curragh.

Second Cavalry Brigade.—6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), Aldershot; 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars, Canterbury, for Aldershot; 12th Prince of Wales' Royal Lancers.

Guards' Brigade.—Four battalions from Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Guards.

English Brigade.—2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), Aldershot; 2nd East Surrey Regt., Woking; 2nd Devodshire Regt., Aldershot; 2nd Prince of Wales Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), Aldershot.

Highland Brigade.—2nd Black Watch, Aldershot; 1st Highland Light Inf., Devonport; 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, Fort George; 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Perth.

Irish Brigade.—1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Enniskillen; 1st Connaught Rangers, Athlone; 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Curragh; 1st Royal Irish Regt. Buttevant.

Fusiliers Brigade—2nd Royal Fusiliers Aldershot; 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers Chatham for Aldershot; 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers Devonport; 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers Colchester.

Light Infantry Brigade—2nd Scottish Rifles Glasgow; 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps Kilkenny; 1st Durham Light Inf. Aldershot; a battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

In addition to these Brigades, the 13th Hussars, Pontoon Troop, 1st Telegraph batt. Field Companies, and a Supply Column and Park will be employed among the corps troops. Nearly all the transport companies in Aldershot will be employed. The 2nd Somersetshire Light Inf., 1st Welsh Regt., 2nd Northamptonshire Regt and 2nd Shropshire Light Inf. will be among the troops employed on the lines of communication. Nearly all the troops that are in readiness have been recently at or are now in Aldershot. General Sir Redvers Buller will be in chief command, and among those who will probably have commands are:—Major-Gen Wauchope, Lord Methuen Sir F. Carrington, Major-Gen. Fitz Roy Hart. Major-Gens. Hildyard French, N. G. Lyttelton, and Hallam Parr, and Col. Brabazan. Mounted Infantry troops will be drawn from battalions, and may be commended by Lieut.-Col. Alderson, the conqueror of Makoni. In case of need, the troops, of the majority of them, would mobilise at Aldershot. The First-class Army Reserve, as a whole, will not be called upon. The force has not been drawn entirely from the First Army Corps, but from the Second and Third Army Corps.

A CHINESE TREATY PORT.

MR. CLENNELL, Consul at Wu-hu, one of the treaty ports on the Yang-tse, gives in his last report an interesting account of the manner in which the amenities of a treaty port are increased by its being opened to foreign residents. The latter in Wu-hu continue their efforts to improve the roads, or, rather, footpaths in the neighbourhood of the town. Over a mile of entirely new road has been laid down, and other paths have been widened, levelled, gravelled, drained, and otherwise brought into harmony with Western ideas of roadmaking. A local voluntary association, formed of nearly all the foreign residents, undertakes the work, and the port, the Consul says, may now fairly claim more and better country roads than any other place on the Yang-tse. The native population has shown itself tolerant, and even friendly, to the enterprise, which is recognised as a "work of benevolence," though no disposition to assist in it has yet been exhibited. A kindred improvement is the laying-out by an adopted son of Li Hung Chang of an extensive flower garden in the immediate suburbs of the city. "In fact, Wu-hu has certainly been rendered much more beautiful and agreeable since it was made into a treaty port. Where now are large parklike gardens filled with ornamental trees, the home of countless birds, and the shelter of deer and cattle, there existed twenty years ago nothing but a barren hill, disfigured by thousands of ill-kept, mouldering, and insanitary grave mounds; where now are pleasant, well-made walks, sometimes under avenues of handsome willows or mulberries, there was nothing but pestilential marsh or reeking pools. Although population has grown apace, and with its growth whole quarters of squalid reed and mud huts have arisen to deface the landscape and defile the atmosphere with their manifold exhalations, there can be no doubt that Wu-hu is a pleasanter, prettier, and healthier place of residence now than it would ever have been without the presence of the foreigner."

MR. MORLEY ON THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. JOHN MORLEY visited the Montrose Burghs on Sept. 5 for the purpose of addressing a public meeting of his constituents in the Public Hall, Arbroath.

Mr. Morely said it was not his intention to make a personal or a party speech. He did not suppose when, some days ago, he fixed the date of the meeting, that it would find the country in a very acute phase of a very acute crisis. On another occasion he would have liked very much to talk to them about domestic questions, but it was idle when they heard the sound of approaching war to talk about ground values or old-age pensions, or any of those things. Without being unchristianable, he wondered whether some of those who sent the present hurricane of rumours of war into the air were not quite alive to that fact. He was told that he was going beyond his duty, or even his rights, in addressing them—that the situation was so critical that nothing but silence was the proper attitude for anybody who addressed a British audience. Yes, but two must play at silence, and when the air was full of clamour of those who should be steadying public opinion instead of inciting it to new impatience and new excitement, he thought, after all, that the very humblest of members of Parliament might be considered free to address his constituents. No he would say more. Not only free, but that this was one of the moments when it was his duty and highest responsibility to examine with those who sent him to Parliament what the conditions were in which the country now found itself. It was one's duty when they saw the arch-fiend of war sailing slowly upon his black expanded wings across our horizon, it was the duty of a member of Parliament to tell his constituents what he thought of such a situation. When one shot was fired by accident or design, all the origins and the first contention were forgotten, and everything was overwhelmed in what he just described as "Flood and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire." He wanted to examine this situation before the news-boys where crying out news of signal victories and slaughter—but, as some of their instructors in the Press and elsewhere, not in the humour of a rabid dog, but as responsible and rational citizens of the most powerful State in the world. All the evils and mischiefs of delay in the connection with the present situation in south Africa were as dust in the balance compared with the evils and mischiefs of a war in South Africa. Glancing at the circumstances out of which the crisis had arisen, he thought all they could ask of the Government, or of themselves, was that we should not make the problem more complex and the difficulties more numerous or aggravated. Both parties were agreed that there was a state of things in the South African Republic which it was in the highest degree desirable to have put right. His second proposition was that no language should be used which would feed the suspicion of the Government of the South African Republic that under the plea of reform we wished to steal the wish to steal the control country from them. His third proposition was that in putting the state of things in Johannesburg and on the Rand right, we must be careful that we did not put a great many other even more serious things wrong. We must so shape our policy—this was not original, both side were agree—we must so shape our policy and so conduct our negotiations as to carry with us the sympathetic and friendly judgment of the Dutch population in the various communities that make up the great provinces of South Africa. Further, we must remember our pledged word. That was the foundation on which he proposed to build up his case. What was the danger of the present situation? It was that irresponsible men, not looking at the question from the point of view of the strength of the empire or of the good government of the Transvaal, might sweep the sensible people off their feet. Pretoria correspondent of the Scotsman spoke of "excision and cauterisation" as the only permanent cure. It was Swift who spoke of ten men armed to the teeth being a match for one man in his shirt—(laughter)—and he (Mr. Morley) would assume military success for the British troops. But suppose they had torn up the Convention that settled our relations with the Transvaal Republic, and had incorporated the Transvaal as a British province, what would they have done? They would in the process have divided the Dutch and English, and whereas the supreme care of South African and Britishstates men had been to unite these two section, an object in which great progress has been made. Suppose, then that the ten men armed crumpled up the one man in the shirt, they would have sown the seeds of division between the Dutch and English in Cape Colony, and they would have turned the Orange Free which was now good friends with us, into an enemy and up would have stirred up a strife and restlessness among the native population. Considering their vast superiority in numbers, and the horrors of a war between a white superior race and these Kaffirs, they could not exaggerate the mischief of such a proceeding as that. If the Transvaal were made a Crown Colony, for a long time after the war it would have to be held by force, and everywhere outside the Rand, which might be considered a sort of Loyalist Ulster, they would find a spirit of sullen disaffection. Was it to produce this wretched state of things that Great Britain was going to war? Was a burden of this kind to be added to those which already lay on the shoulders of those who administered the empire? He had a pretty board belief in the unlucky share that human folly exercised in human affairs. He did not believe that there could be a more insensate example of human folly than a war which would load them with those added burdens, and which, in fact, would overthrow the labours of all the statesmen who in the last forty years had had a part in connection with this particular problem. His watchword was patience, patience patience. They were told that the sands of the hour-glass were running down. He would not have an hour glass; he would have a good, sturdy, old-fashioned eight-day clock. What a hypothetical time to send representatives to The Hague to try whether something could be done to introduce better principles into the relations between States!—what an example for this country, which had justly boasted hitherto that it was in front in every moral, pacific and progressive cause! What an example to set to the armed camps and scheming chancelleries of the Continent! What a shadow to cast upon the reign of the Queen! "The empire" they said; but we did not want a pirate empire. It was wanton mischief, it was grievous discredit which some were trying to inflict upon the name and forces of this country.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES

THE suggestion made by General Otis that Admiral Watson be ordered to establish a blockade of the Philippine coast to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions meets with little favour in Washington. The President, in fact, has let it become known that he disapproves of the scheme absolutely. He believes that if such a course were pursued it would be a frank admission that the insurrection of the Filipinos had grown to an actual war between two countries. This Mr. M'Kinley is anxious to avoid, as it would greatly increase the chance of Aguinaldo and his followers being recognised as belligerents by European nations.

A despatch from General Otis states that General Hughes, commanding at Iloilo, reports that Lieutenant Colonel Byrne has destroyed Argogula, a most important bandit stronghold, killing twenty of the enemy, wounding many others, and capturing large quantities of supplies, including shells, bolos, spears, &c. The feat was a remarkable one, as the town is accessible only by a path up an almost perpendicular slope, which was constantly under fire for a distance of 1,000 feet. There were no casualties. One officer and two men were struck by boulders rolled down by the bandits, but were not seriously injured. It is reported that the bandits were 400 strong.

General Miles is going to the Philippines to conduct the military operations, and General Otis is to take charge of the civil administration of the islands.

A mass meeting of Democrats who support the Chicago platform was held at the Cooper Union last evening. The speakers vigorously denounced President M'Kinley's policy regarding the Philippines, and endorsed the Chicago platform, declaring themselves in favour of Mr. Bryan's nomination for the Presidency. The meeting gave cheers for Aguinaldo, who was described as one of the heroes of the world.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

WITH the finish of the Surrey and Warwickshire match at the Oval on Sept. 6, county cricket in 1899 came to an end, Surrey carrying off the Championship The following table will show the final positions of the fifteen counties:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Perct.
Surrey	26	10	2	14	8	66·66
Middlesex	18	11	3	4	8	57·14
Yorkshire	28	14	4	10	10	55·55
Lancashire	25	12	6	7	6	33·33
Sussex	22	5	10	7	2	16·66
Essex	20	6	8	6	—	—
Warwickshire	20	4	5	11	−1	−11·11
Kent	19	6	8	5	−2	−14·28
Gloucestershire	20	5	8	7	−3	−23·07
Notts	15	2	4	10	−2	−33·33
Hampshire	21	4	8	8	−4	−33·33
Worcestershire	12	2	5	5	−3	−42·85
Somerset	16	2	8	6	−6	−50·00
Leicestershire	18	2	8	8	−6	−100
Derbyshire	18	2	9	7	−7	−63·63

The match between Lancashire and Kent, fixed to be played at Manchester on May 22, 23, 24 was abandoned without a ball having been bowled, and is not included in the above table.

According to the rule laid down by the M.C.C., "one point shall be reckoned for each win; one deducted for each loss; unfinished games shall not be reckoned. The county which during the season shall have, in finished matches, obtained the greatest proportionate number of points shall be reckoned champion county."

CAPTAIN WELLBY'S EXPEDITION.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES IN ABYSSINIA.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with Captain Wellby, who has just arrived from an expedition in the unknown portions of Abyssinia and the countries lying north of Uganda between Lake Rudolf and the Nile Valley. He visited and lived with some twenty different tribes. Perhaps the most curious of these were two races of giants living near Lake Rudolf and the people who inhabit the devil-possessed district of Walamo. During the whole journey of about 4,000 miles the explorer did not have occasion to fight the natives.

Captain Wellby referred in the following terms to the district of Walamo:—One of the most weird and remarkable scenes I ever witnessed was in Walamo, some fortnight's journey south of Addis Abeba. The place had an evil reputation, and I had frequently heard that any person venturing to enter the country became the special prey of demons—in fact, became possessed by devils. Of course, I pooh-poohed the idea; but nevertheless, it made me more determined than ever to go there. My Abyssinians did not even demur, when I told them of my resolve, but the fact really was that they did not think I should be permitted to enter the devil-invested zone. On reaching the mysterious place I found it to be one of great beauty. It was a fertile country, with luxuriant vegetable growth, intersected with streams. It was, moreover, very hilly and well timbered. The inhabitants I found to be most friendly, although they told me they had never seen a white man before. So far all had gone well, and I was more certain than ever that the evil reputation of the place was only based on superstitious nonsense. I do not say that subsequent experience has left any very clear idea in my mind, and I can in no way explain the marvellous phenomena which I witnessed. I only state the facts. The first sign of anything wrong was when one of my Somali escort rushed into camp shouting "Walamo, Walamo!" He was frightfully excited; he shook violently, and kicked like a madman, and in the intervals between his shrieks he told me that he was possessed by a devil. The whole of that night he was neither more nor less than a maniac, but the next day he was perfectly well. I had been previously told that once a man had become "Walamo" or devil-possessed, he was always liable to a second attack, and, as a simple measure of precaution, the man's rifle was taken from him. While on the march he had another access of this curious madness, in the course of which he drew a knife, and, rushing about, threatened to kill everybody. It took several men to hold him down. It is supposed to be especially dangerous to eat food in the presence of the Walamo people, and on one occasion one of my Soudanese saw a Walamo gazing intently upon him while he was having his meal. Nothing untoward occurred at the time, but two days later this man became a raving lunatic. The latest victim, who was my headman, had always been a peaceable, orderly fellow, but he professed to know before the outbreak that he had become possessed. Certain it is that he, like the Somali, kicked and yelled, and exhibited similar symptoms to the other unfortunate. Without intermission he shouted "Walamo" at the top of his voice, and in his madness injured three men. Eventually he had to be tied up, but the next day he was perfectly well. Thinking I could, perhaps, do something to explain these extraordinary occurrences, I resolved to eat solemnly a meal in the presence of the Walamo myself. When all was prepared, I had something like 100 of these people watching me. In due time the meal was over, and I thought no more about it. Here I should state that I had not had a day's illness during the journey, and was in the best of health at the time. The next day, however, I felt thoroughly ill. Needless to say, I did not let any of my people know that anything was wrong, nor can I attempt to explain the cause. I was quite unable to find a cause for this mysterious business. As I said before, I merely confine myself to a bare statement of the facts. It was a most anxious time for me, as I did not know whether at any moment the whole camp might not become "Walamo."

BRITISH EXPANSION IN AFRICA.

Reuters Agency learns that the chief result of the British expedition under Colonel Martyr northwards from Uganda has been the establishment of an effective occupation as far north as Rejaf. Supposing a line to be drawn from Mombasa to Cairo through Uganda, says the *Times* of Aug. 28, there remains now but one section, 350 miles in length, which is not effectively occupied by British or Anglo-Egyptian forces. That section lies between Rejaf and Fashoda, and of it nearly 200 miles —120 miles at the Fashoda end and eighty at the Rejaf end— is clear waterway, easy to traverse and patrol, if necessary. The remainder is *said*, which for a distance of 150 miles completely blocks the river, converting it into a vast swamp. Before the Martyr expedition the most advanced British posts were Foweira and Fajao on the Nile, about 140 miles north of the Uganda capital. Now between these points and Fashoda the British outposts have been pushed forward a further distance of 180 miles to Rejaf. Beyond Fajao the first post to be established on the Nile—in September last—was Wadelai, fifty miles north of Fajao. At the same time another fort called Lamogi was established between Foweira and Dafile, commanding the overland route to the Nile. The next fort, which was occupied last January, was established at Afuddo, fifty to sixty miles north of Wadelai. The last fort to be built by the expedition was established early in the year, and was called Fort Berkeley. It now forms the most advanced British outpost. Each of these posts is capable of being held against any local force that could possibly be brought against it. Each is surrounded by a solid breastwork with bastions, and is garrisoned by one Soudanese company of the Uganda Rifles, a British officer being in charge of each station. Every fort is supplied with a Maxim and an ample supply of ammunition. At the advanced post of Fort Berkeley a steam launch is kept for reconnoitring purposes and for making journeys to the north with a view to reporting on the condition of the *sudd*. The tribes along the whole of this newly occupied region are perfectly friendly.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Sept. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H A Vincent, B
Mr E Batchelor, B Cov
Mr H Jowers, B Cov
Mr R C Rogers, B
Mr H Cox, B
Major F B Deane, 2nd M Lancers
Capt W Browne, 6th M I
Lieut

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE Trade Union Congress opened on Sept. 4 at Plymouth, when there were present 383 delegates, representing about 1,250,000 male and female workers. After the members of the congress had been welcomed by the Mayor and by Mr. T. Proctor (who, but for the exclusion of the engineers, would have been president of the Congress), Mr. Davis, of Bhirmingham, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, gave a brief outline of the work to be put before the Congress. Mr. W. J. Vernon (Plymouth Typographical Society) was then unanimously elected president, a standing Orders Committee was elected, and the report of the Parliamentary Committee, which will be discussed, was taken as read.——The Congress was continued on the 5th, when the president, Mr. W. J. Vernon, delivered his inaugural address. Reviewing the business about to be submitted to the Congress, he hoped the question of Labour representation would be seriously considered, regretted the withdrawal of the Government Bill in regard to automatic couplings for railway waggons, and advocated further restriction of dangerous trades. As to old-age pensions, the scheme of the House of Commons Committee was far from satisfactory, and he hoped intelligent criticism would be brought to bear on it. Remarking on the change in the conditions of life as they affected the worker, he said the modern workman had no tie to bind him to his fellow-man; he was now a hireling, and the reward for his labour, under the system of liberty of contract, was fixed by the ratio between the number of hands and the amount of capital. Strikes and lock-outs, both evidences of a rotten system, were the outcome. As all value and property were derived from labour, it was natural and logical to contend that the wealth should belong to those who had created it. Labour was now subject to Capital, whereas the reverse should be the case. After a vote of thanks had been accorded to the President for his address, the discussion of the report of the Parliamentary Committee was proceeded with. After some discussion on the subject of the exclusion of the delegates of the Amalgamated Engineers from the Congress the report was adopted. Several resolutions were afterwards passed, including one in favour of a compulsory eight-hours day.—The Congress resumed at Plymouth on Sept. 6. Resolutions were carried in favour of a forty-eight hours' week in bakehouses and for persons working in the treatment of sewage; instructing the parliamentary committee to take steps for convening a special congress of delegates of trade unions, co-operative societies, and kindred organisations, to devise means for securing the return of an increased number of Labour representatives to the next Parliament; and demanding various amendments to the Workmen's Compensations Act, 1897. A resolution on the subject of Bimetallism was brought forward, but the Congress, by a large majority, decided to proceed to the next business. Delegates from the American Federation of Labour, the Co-operative Union, and the Danish Trade Unionists were introduced to and addressed the Congress, and a vote of thanks was accorded to them for their speeches.

THE Trade Union Congress continued its sittings at Plymouth Thursday. Resolutions were carried in favour of an extension of the Factory Acts to the whole of the building trades; of various amendments of the Acts; of the abolition of fines and deductions in all factories and workshops; calling on municipal bodies to avail themselves of the powers conferred by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890; asking for the establishmeat of a Rents Court for dwelling-houses and for a cheaper and better service of workmen's trains on all railways; demanding the abolition of child labour under the age of fourteen, and of all-night labour under the age of eighteen; condemning the education policy of the Government; and dealing with other subjects.

ENGLAND AND CHINA TRADE.

THE autumnal meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom began on Sept. 5 at Belfast. Mr. F. L. Heyn, president of the Belford Chamber, took the chair, and introduced Sir H. Stafford Northcote, M. P., president of the Association, and the delegates to the Lord Mayor and the chairman of the Harbour Board, Sir James Musgrave by whom they were cordially welcomed to the city. The attendance comprised representatives of some seventy-five Chambers and a total of about 250 delegates. The President, in his opening address, said that personally he endorsed two resolutions which would be brought before them; one to be moved by the London Chamber and the other by the Newcastle Chamber, the one regretting that the last session of Parliament was not one to which they, as commercial men, could look back with quite as much satisfaction as they could wish, and the other pledging the Association to secure commercial legislation for the future by every means in their power. Mr. F. H. Hibbert (Blackburn) moved the first resolution, which dealt with British trade in China, and was couched in the following terms:—

That, seeing that a practical route has been discovered to connect Kunlon Ferry with the upper reach of the Yang-tse, her Majesty's Government be requested to undertake the constructed of a railway from Kunlon Ferry through Yunnan and Sze-chuan; that this meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce expresses pleasure that the preliminary survey for the Burma-Yang-tse Railway has been completed, and urges that the Government should proceed to make the line or to take steps to insure to British capitalists full confidence in the security of capital invested in its construction.

He explained that railway extension in the East was of enormous importance to the county of Lancashire, owing to the cotton exports to that country. He hoped that, under the vigorous railway administration of Lord Curzon, Chittagong would be connected with Calcutta in the West and with the Mandalay-Rangoon Railway in the East. The motion advocated the extension of a present line further East into the interior of China, to open up new markets. Referring to the present state of trade in China, he said we were undoubtedly holding our own; but if more was to be done new railway systems would have to be developed or the waterways improved. Russia had got Manchuria well within her grasp, with an army to back her demands; and France, with the possession of Tonquin, was pushing forward a railway into Yunnan. Why should we hesitate? Lord Charles Beresford in his admirable book—(hear, hear)—which was published as a result of travels on account of that Association, said that, unless killed by extravagance, most lines in China could be made to pay well. Time in this case was no on our side. If they were to maintain their grasp in Yunnan and Sitsuen, they would have to look out. The situation was serious and demanded prompt attention. The Rev. Peyntz Sanderson (Worcester) withdrew his resolution urging the Government to proceed with the Burma-Yang-tse Railway, and seconded Mr. Hibbert's motion. Sir Richard Temple moved as an amendment that they merely ask the Government to promote a railway, holding that such an amendment would carry more weight with the Government than the motion as it stood. At all events it would prevent them from replying that the Chamber of Commerce were inviting them to do the impossible. Sir Richard criticised the policy of France, which was politically, strategically, and commercially to cross the line of English territory and cut them off. This had been the policy in Africa in regard to Uganda, but England should do with France as she had done with Russia with regard to the Northern Railways. The amendment not being pressed, the original resolution was passed unanimously. The Chambers resumed and concluded the autumnal meeting on September 6. The first business was the adjourned discussion of a resolution from the Greenock and Bristol Chambers seeking the abolition of the foreign bounty system. After considerable discussion the motion was defeated. A resolution was passed dealing with the metric system, and asking the Government to make it compulsory in the United Kingdom. Other resolutions adopted included one in favour of the extension of the County Court procedure. The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris was supported in its demand for a reduction of Anglo-French telegraphic rates from 2d. to 1d. per word and for a telegraphic money order service. In the evening the President, Mr. F. L. Heyn, and members of the Belfast Chamber entertained to dinner the President and delegates.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India in the Public Works Department sanctions the preparation of a continual triennial programme of railway construction in place of the present three years forecast. Secondly, the constitution of a small travelling commission to inquire into local interests affecting railway schemes; and, thirdly, the editing and publication in a suitable form yearly of lists of railway projects which are before the Government of India, such lists to exclude purely strategic railways. As regards the peripatetic commission, this for the present will only be constituted as a temporary body to be assembled as occasion may arise. The commission will sit and take evidence in public, and be open to interested parties who desire to appear in person, by counsel, or by duly authorised representatives. The commission will consist at present of the Public Works Member of Council, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railways Branch, and a third unofficial member of the commercial community, approved by the Local Government of the Province in which the commission is travelling. This unofficial member will be nominated anew as the circumstances of the inquiry and locality may demand.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SAN DOMINGO.

A REUTER telegram from New York, dated Sept. 1, says:—The *Herald* publishes the following telegram from its correspondent in San Domingo:—"The Government has been handed over to Pedro Mejio, who will hold it until the election of President, a Every thing hung on the fate of the commission sent to negotiate with the rebels. When it was learned that the commission had failed to effect a compromise the final step was taken, and Mejio disarmed all the regulars. There is little doubt that Jimeney will succeed to the Presidency as soon as he arrives. The revolutionists are everywhere behaving with the utmost moderation."

On Sept. 2 the same agency telegraphed:—The *Herald* correspondent at San Domingo telegraphs as follows:—"A great throng gathered outside the Governor's Palace on Thursday evening, after learning that the members af Senor Figuereo's Cabinet were loading arms and ammunition on steamers, to be sent to Azua. The people demanded that the Ministers should immediately relinquish their posts, and broke into the Palace, where they destroyed the painting of the late President Heureaux. They then proceeded to the residences of several members of the Cabinet, and hurled stones at the windows. Frightened and helpless, the Ministers announced that they would turn over the powers of government to men to be selected by the citizens. The Governor, too appeared to be powerless, and made no attempt to curb the mob. Four citizens were afterwards chosen as a committee of safety, to act in concert with Mejio, pending the arrival of the members of the provisional Government. The mob then dispersed, after firing a few shots, which did no damage. There is much suppressed excitement, and things look gloomy for the establishment of a stable Government."

The following has been received from Santiago (San Domingo):—"Senor Vasquez, the provisional President, announces that he will deliver the government to Jiminez when the people require it. He and General Ramon Caceres have started for the capital with 500 horsemen. Order reigns at Monte Christi, which has not yet capitulated. All communication with the interior has been restored."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain P H Stunt, sailed on Saturday, for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain G E Metcalfe, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons, Captain H Carotens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 10th September with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 862 tons, Captain Kies, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Zanzibar, 10th September with a general cargo, Mr Bomanjee wife and 2 daughters, six cabin and 168 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 21st September with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs sladen, Miss Leggett, Mrs Hewett, Lieut Kendall, R I M, Mr H Gillard, Capt Parker, Mr and Mrs Hayles, Mr A H Manas, and friend, Seth Yusufally and 36 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,161 tons, Captain F Howlden, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Zanzibar 28th August via Mombassa, Seychelles and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers—Dr Lewis, Mrs H Adirianwais, Mr R Cowasjee, Mrs N Mehta, Mrs C B Dubash, Mr D Sanjana, Mrs H Sanjana, Mr K Sanjana, wife and child, Mrs Eduljee and 2 children, Mr Michael, Moses, Mrs D Agent, Miss D Argent, Madame Sany, Mr J R Dissmark, Mr Hariram Soorjee and 321 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 23.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin	R I Marine
Lawrence		Kendall	Wet Basin	R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor		R I Marine
Mirzapore	2168	Coates		H C Joosub
Nadir	2041	Morgan		T M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison		M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Jacobs	Natal	Transport
Pekin	2522	Hayward		P & O Co
Florida	2000	Chapman		T Mostocloff

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Othello	3327	Rozers	Hull		F Muir & Co
B	Clan Ranald	1324	Hayward			F M & Co
D	Patiala	1929	Phillips	Natal		Transport
D	Peshawar	2203	McAllister			H C Joosub
E	Grosvenor (bqe)	577	Brebner			R S Sedick
F	Lindula	2180	Stewart			M M & Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
Q	Nairung	2362	Bulloch	Natal	25-9	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	23-9	Shprd & Co
Premier	51	Ebrahim	Do.	Do.	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Imperatrix	2353	Morovich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
5	Courland	761	Soutar	R S Ports	27-9	H C Joosub
6	Chusan	2852	Street	China	28-9	P & O S N Co
7	Upada	3303	Houstoun			M M & Co
9	Ville de Paris	3123	Havre		30-9	K N & Co
11	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta	25-9	H Cassum
15	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	30-9	P & O Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Clydesdale	3555 tons gross		M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·36.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·36 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Massilia	Gadi	London, Aug. 30.
	Safari	Kies	Zanzibar, Sept. 19.
	Dumra	Russell	Karachi, Sept. 21.
	Patna	Howlden	Zanzibar, Aug. 28.
24	Setos	Carstens	Zanzibar, Sept. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Chanda	Packham	Calcutta, &c.
	Kola	Robertson	Karachi.
	Peninsular	Wheler	London, &c.
	Isa (transport)	Kendall	Natal.
	Warora	Alexander	Natal.
	Palitana	Kerr	Natal.
24	Wardha (transport)	Anderson	Natal.
	Nowshera (transport)	Stone	Natal.
	Bhundara	Stunt	Rangoon.

The steamer Chusan, Captain Mete life, obtained her port clearance for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Clydesdale, entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia—5 case whisky, D Cowasjee.
Clan Ranald—130 cases stout and ale, Robinson Morrison and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald—27 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally; 8 cases plate glass, K Gangjee.

FROM LONDON.

Clydesdale—5 cases table salt, 2 cases soap, 11 cases medicine, M Kooka and Sons; 5 cases stationery, Essofally Hegroolia; 3 casks writing ink, K Gangjee; 10 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy; 25 cases provision, Abdoolally Shikadum.

Peninsular—25 bottles quick silver, A C Esmalljee Motiwalla; 14 cases tobacco manufactured, C Julsilbhoy and Co; 8 cases stationery, H Abdoolally; 4 cases provision, 2 cases wine, D Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels—15 bales tissue paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels—7 cases playing cards, Abdoolally Thawerbhoy; 16 cases candles, D Cowasjee; 75 cases earthenware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 25 bales strawboards, H Abdoolally; 150 boxes candles Abdoolally Shaikadum; 761 cases window glass, C Tajbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Othello—59 cases provision, J Jamsetjee Cojee; 15 barrels chemicals, E Allibhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular—5 cases brandy Pinpon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon—5 cases glass bangles, K Gangjee; 18 cases glass bangles, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Co; 22 bales brown paper, M A M Shurufally, 4 cases glass beads, K Karimbhoy, 5 cases glass beads, J Ameroodin 20 bales printing paper, K Abdool Hoosein 3 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co.

Erah Franz Ferdinand—40 cases glassware, Hajee Abdool K H Tyeb; 25 cases glass bangles, F Gangjee; 3 cases glassware, Esmail Habib and Co; 57 bales writing paper, E Mohomedally; 17 cases writing paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Co; 74 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 6 cases soap, Aboo Mahomed; 5 cases stationery H Robbits and Co.

Imperatrix—62 bales brown paper, A H Rassoolbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clydesdale—6,000 cwt castorseed, 7,200 cwt mowrah seed, Nensey Khatau.

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello—4,000 cwt poppyseed, 3,000 cwt rapeseed, 3,400 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONG KONG.

Chusan—2 cwt ivory, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin—340 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 520 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales twist, Curseticee Bomanjee and Co; 2,000 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Chusan—200 bales twist, Tata Mill.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chusan—2 1-4 cwt ivory, Juttechand Khoobchand.

THE "Press Association" states that Colonel Hector Macdonald, who has arrived in London, made a call on September 5 at the War Office. It is understood that Colonel Macdonald may, in case of war, be given a command at the Cape, and his visit to the War Office is therefore regarded with considerable interest.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT BURGOS.

AN UNTIMELY END.

A CATHOLIC Congress at Burgos came to an untimely end on Sept. 3. It appears that the Papal Nuncio, who was presiding at the sitting, rang his bell, put on his hat, and left without saying a word and without waiting for the reading of the resolutions. The Congress might thus be regarded as a failure, no resolutions having been adopted, since the president did not close the sitting. But the *Standard* correspondent sends the following telegram from St. Sebastian, dated Sept. 6:—

The speeches made by learned divines, professors of Roman Catholic and State Universities, well-known Friars and Jesuits at the Roman Catholic Congress in Burgos, in the presence of numerous and distinguished audiences of laymen of all Monarchi parties, have caused much displeasure in Court and official circles. The Queen-Regent and her present Conservative and Ultramontane Ministers thought that their constant attentions for the Vatican and for Church interests entitled them to more forbearance on the part of the religious orders.

The Church dignitaries and the professors of the State Universities who have thus displayed such hostility to both the Dynasty and national institutions have done so in the presence of, and without being checked by the Papal Nuncio and the thirty Spanish archbishop and bishops. Indeed, only one Spanish prelate and the Mexican Bishop of Potosi have rebuked the fiery utterances of the orators and advocated more moderation and that respect for the powers that be which Leo XIII. recently again recommended in his letter approving of the action of Cardinal Sancho, the Archbishop of Toledo, and Primate, in having condemned the conduct of the Archbishop of Seville for showing favour to the Carlists.

The members of the Burgos Congress have most loudly applauded all the papers read, motions presented, and speeches made, that were favourable, not only to the revival of the spirit of intolerance in educational matters, in politics, and in legislation, but also favourable to Carlists, and hostile to the Constitutional and Parliamentary Governments.

The press and public opinion in Madrid and the great cities and towns so strongly resented the attitude of the Roman Catholic Congress that at first the Government contemplated complaining to the Pope and inflicting public censure on such proceedings. But on after-thoughts the majority of the Ministers inclined towards the idea that the least said the sooner mended was the best policy. This decision, however, disgusts many farsighted Spaniards, who lament the weakness of the Government, a result which has much developed lately the insolence and agitation of the Carlists and their Ultramontane allies.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

253-99—Crawford and Co—Forbes Forbes and Co vs Allibhai Moolla Hussonally and others—Little and Co. Partly decreed.

236-98—Chitnis M and M—Premabai vs Maneckvahoo and another—Craigie L and O.

623-98—Payne G S and Co—Mohomed Syed bin Goolam Mohedin vs Husson Mujee bin Shirazoodin and another—R P Bharucha. For postponement.

199-99—Edgelow G and W—Muncherjee Cowasjee vs Cowasjee Muncherjee Davur and others—Payne G S and Co.

314-99—Matubai J and M—Parsram Bhau vs Dorabjee Pestonjee Marivala and others—Pestonjee P and K.

608-98—Ardeshir H and D—Narayen Vishnu Sukhlanker vs Lukahmibai and another—Smetham B and N.

26-99—Payne G S and Co—Ernest Gans and others vs Jiva Chatun and another.

54-99—In person—Azizabu and others vs Abdul Kadoor Musabhai and others— oughton and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Consent Decree.

33-97—Nanu and H—Muljee Vussonjee and another vs Veljee Hanram—Payne G and S.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

358-99—K B Mehta—Damodher Shrikrishna Mahiniker vs Tookaram Luximan Diwalker.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

530-98—Payne G S and Co—Purshotum Pranjeewandas vs Luximbai and another—Little and Co, and Craigie and O. Part heard.

149-99—Craigie L and O—Dayaljee Mowjee Kallianjee vs Luximbai and another—Payne G and Co, and Little and Co. Part heard.

356-99—Mansukhlal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

443-98—Wadia and G—Parshotum Shivji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K. Not to be called on.

459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shivjee—Wadia and G. Not to be called on.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Consent Decree.

338-99—Ardeshir H and D—Joseph Januario do Souza vs Charles Gonsalves—Roughton and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

249-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.

602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shivjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and Dand Khanderao and S.

357-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.

728-96—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Faldeodas Mohoxumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.

616-95—Mansukhlal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

521-98—Little and Co—Yemnabai and others vs Joosub Hoosein and another,—Payne G S and Co.

190-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others—Mansukhlal D and J.

170-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G and S.

347-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Ebrahimjee Rahamanjee and others—Wadia and G.

VIOLENT thunderstorms, accompanied by a brief but exceptionally heavy downpour of rain, visited the southern and south-eastern districts of England on Sept. 6. In the metropolitan area about an inch of rain fell in half an hour; there was a good deal of flooding of low-lying thoroughfares and basements, and some interruption of traffic on the Metropolitan and Midland railways.

WE hear that at the first meeting of the New Hospital Committee at Simla on Tuesday some objection was raised to the utilisation of the Gorton Castle site for the erection of the Convalescent Home, on the score that it might interfere with the amenities of this or that private residence, or that it would be a pity to deprive residents of so desirable a bungalow. What the final wishes of Mr. James Walker, by whose munificence the site has been placed at the disposal of Simla for this purpose, may be, we are not aware, but we can hardly imagine that objections or difficulties of this kind would be given much weight in the final settlement of such a matter.

THERE was a striking manifestation of the missionary spirit at Exeter Hall on Sept. 5, when a meeting was held to bid farewell to several agents of the China Inland Mission, who are about to proceed to the mission field. Mr. W. H. Seagram presided, and the lower hall was filled to overflowing with an interested audience. Accompanying the chairman to the platform were the missionaries, thirty-seven in number, most of whom took part in the proceedings, and gave expression to their devotedness to missionary work. Eighteen of them have had a wide experience of China, and nineteen are going out for the first time.

THE Overland mail says:—An important piece of patronage will very shortly fall to Lord George Hamilton in the Governorship of Bombay. In the ordinary course Lord Sandhurst would not vacate his appointment until next February, but it is believed that he desires to anticipate the expiration of his term of office by a couple of months so as to be able to spend his Christmas in England. In the circumstances it will be necessary to nominate a successor before the autumn is very far advanced. The post is a very desirable one, carrying, as it does, a salary of £10,000 a year, with a rank in India second only to that of the Viceroy. The name of Lord Arthur Hill is prominently associated with the vacancy in official quarters.

K. S. RANJITSINHJI has completed many of the arrangements for the trip to America. The team will sail on Sept. 13, and after playing four or five matches will be back in England towards the end of October. The side will include, besides K. S. Ranjitsinhji himself, Mr. A. C. MacLaren, Mr. C. L. Townsend, Mr. C. B. Fry, Mr. A. O. Jones, Mr. G. Brann, and Mr. A. Priestley. Mr. A. E. Stoddart, Mr. J. R. Mason, and Mr. C. J. Burnup have been asked to go, but have not yet definitely decided. There is some difficulty over the question of a wicket-keeper, neither Mr. H. Martyn, of Oxford, nor Mr. T. L. Taylor, of Cambridge, having as yet been able to see his way to undertake the tour.

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The use of Van Houten's Cocoa as a daily beverage in family life is continually increasing. Why? The explanation is simple enough. Because the highest Medical Authorities recommend it more and more, and because experience teaches that Van Houten's Cocoa ought to be chosen before all other drinks. It is refreshing and strengthening, without the pernicious after-effects peculiar to Tea and Coffee. It is a good nourisher and flesh-former. In addition, Van Houten's Cocoa is not expensive, as a 1-lb tin will furnish from 100 to 120 cups. You cannot take too much of this healthy, easily-digestible drink; and, even after the fullest use, the flavor never palls on the taste, but comes both fresh and refreshing.

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VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possess greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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THE BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
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THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
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ORIGINAL
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None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
TRADE MARK
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	178 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life..... £ 9,695,359
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1898 ..... „ 10,376,924
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid..... „ 36,076,476

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy-holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1898, another LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per Annum was again declared on sums assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	15 6 0	30	15 1 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 12 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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FOUR PAGES.
OWING TO THE DEMAND FOR THE
EVENING EDITION
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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The EVENING EDITION contains Reuter's Telegrams, and telegrams of important events from our Correspondents in all parts of India.

It gives a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Current Prices and Exchange, Arrival and Departure of Shipping, Exports and Imports.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival, and the Special Edition at 5 p.m., at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

A special feature is the Home and European news on the day the English Mail arrives.

The Evening Edition of the "Bombay Gazette" will be posted to subscribers in the mofussil on payment of Eight annas per mensem.

FOUR PAGES.

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Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repai WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Observe the Signature

Lea & Perrins

In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity or the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 5/- and 8/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of cafete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

S., & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

HARRIS'S BRITISH *Polishing Paste*

WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY . . . . LONDON, E.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

(the Original),

Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,

KEEPS FOR ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

INGER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*

PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins.

Darling Brand "LANOLINE" from all Chemists

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.
March 18th, 1898.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

MOIR'S SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE

In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN. CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Clarola" Regd.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

FOR DIABETES.

"G. B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

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IMPROVED PATTERNS OF
"ROYAL TARTANS,"
"TARTANS,"
"THE KING OF CYCLES."

ELEGANT,
DURABLE,
EASY RUNNING.

We will fit any tires you like, but strongly recommend FLEUSS TUBELESS Tires, having no wires—neither single tube nor double tube tires.

For Price List apply to
THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROWN PRINCE
Rs. 45 per 1000.

ADMIRAL
Rs. 40 per 1000.

These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by heir excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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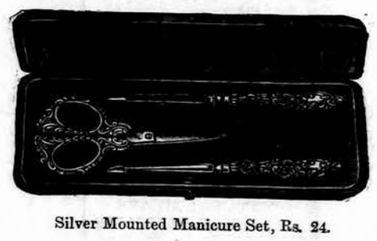
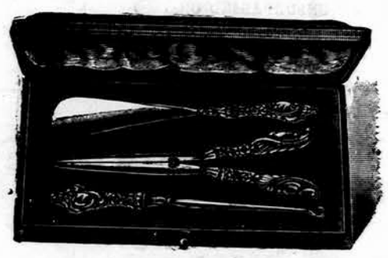
PRESENTATION SILVER WARE.

Silver Mounted Glove Hook, Stretcher, Shoehorn and Button Hook, Rs. 28.

Silver Mounted Manicure Set, Rs. 35.



Silver Mounted Manicure Set, Rs. 24.



Silver Mounted Curling Tongs, Shoehorn and Button Hook, Rs. 30.

Silver Mounted Manicure Set, Rs. 50.

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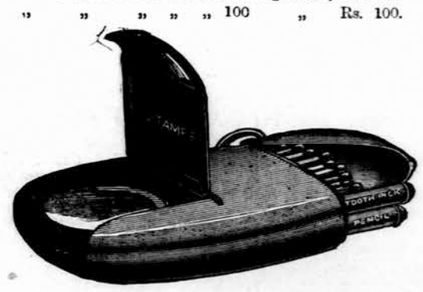
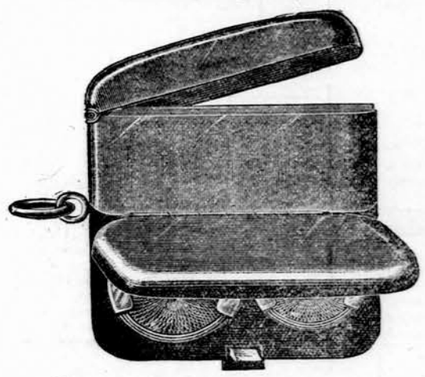
Silver Cigarette Box to hold 50 Cigarettes, Rs. 65.
" " " " " 100 " Rs. 100.

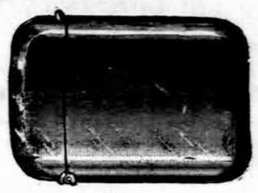


Silver Match Box, Sovereign Case, &c., Rs. 32.



Silver Match Box, Sovereign Case, &c., Rs. 34.

Silver Snuff Box, Rs. 17.



Silver Match Box, Rs. 8-8.

Silver Match Box, Rs. 8-8.

Rs. 9.

Cabinet, Rs. 22½; Carte de Visite, Rs. 9.

Cabinet, Rs. 16; Carte de Visite, Rs. 12.

Cabinet, Rs. 23; Carte de Visite, Rs. 9.

Rs. 10, 15, 20.
SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

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LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

A large consignment of new Lamps and Lanterns just received.

New Etagere Tables of Chestnutwood with lovely painted fayence trays.

New Afternoon Tea-kettles on hammered iron stands.

New Table Centrepieces of Glass or Majolica Artware.

Small charming Flower-vases of the renowned Venetian glass, in all colors.

All kinds of Household Articles of best plated metal.

Coffee and Tea Sets of most superior porcelain.

&c. &c.

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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"ABC" and "ENGINEERING."

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

THE CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.

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OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
C7 and 69 Chancery Lane, London
Price Lists Free.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

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